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Perry: We'll maintain Israel's superiority

ALON PINKAS and news agencies

SECRETARY of Defense William Perry yesterday reaffirmed the US commitment to the Israeli-Syrian peace process, saying this is one of the reasons for his visit.

"Our commitment to the peace process is one of the reasons I have come here, together with reaffirming our unshakable commitment to Israel's security and maintaining Israel's qualitative advantage," Perry said at a state dinner in Jerusalem hosted by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

Perry, who will be here for two days, discussed with Rabin the possibility of deploying US troops as observers on the Golan Heights, if and when a Syrian-Israeli accord is reached.

"We have willingness to discuss that, but it is premature at this time," he said. "We do not yet have a peace plan, and in particular we don't have a plan for how peacekeeping forces might be deployed there."

But Foreign Minister Shimon Peres hinted that the issue was on the table, saying: "We don't want to worry American mothers and, at most, what we are talking about is really a participation of a rather symbolic nature which doesn't carry risks and dangers."

Perry also visited Yad Vashem.

Today, he is to travel to the North, and take a look at the "Golan Heights from a helicopter."

Perry also told reporters the US is "very much concerned" about the "potential" that might become a nuclear power.

"We do not consider that an acceptable development," he said.

Asked about reports Russia might help Iran complete a nuclear power plant, he said: "To the extent that this might lead in that direction [a nuclear Iran], we'd be very much opposed to it."

In a two-hour meeting with Rabin, Perry said the US wants "a nuclear non-proliferation regime applied to the whole area," said a US official accompanying him. But he did not specifically request that Israel join the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the official said.

They also discussed press reports that Israel may have sold US fighter technology to China, which Rabin denied, the official said.

Netanyahu warns Perry, Page 2



Rabbi Menahem Felix, the father of Ofra, consoles his son Yossi during her funeral yesterday. (Isaac Harari)

Several thousand attend six-hour funeral procession for Ofra Felix

HERS KEINON

SEVERAL thousand people took part yesterday in a six-hour funeral procession for Ofra Felix, the 20-year-old Hebrew University student from Eilon Moreh killed by terrorists Friday.

About 3,000 people attended an hour-long service at Jerusalem's Sanhedria Funeral Parlor in the morning. After the service, mourners boarded buses and cars and followed the blue-shrouded body to Eilon Moreh, where Felix was buried in the new cemetery.

When the convoy passed the spot where Felix was murdered, the mourners stopped and Rabbi Menahem Felix, Ofra's father and one of the founders of Gush Emunim, recited kaddish. The convoy, which wound its way through Ramallah on the way to Eilon Moreh, was guarded by a large number of soldiers.

In the morning the solemn-faced crowd filled the Jerusalem funeral parlor, spilling onto the steps and down to Rehov Golda Meir below. Amplifiers were set up outside, making it possible to hear the eulogies from inside the hall.

"I asked my wife many times why we merited such children," Felix said of his seven children. "They are far better than we are. Thank God we merited her [Ofra] for 20 years. But why, why God, did you take her before you took us?"

"We have good children," Felix said. "Now we have a martyr. Dear God, stop this horrible thing. Give us another government, a government that will defend the people of Israel, not lean on the Gentiles. Get rid of them [the government]," he pleaded.

A number of people responded "Amen."

Menahem Felix began his eulogy by saying his daughter would be pleased that her brother-in-law and two small nieces escaped the deadly attack with only light injuries. The brother-in-law, Amichai Remer, who was shot in the arm, attended the funeral.

Menahem Felix stood throughout the hour-long service by the side of his close friend, Benny Katover. He intermittently swayed as psalms were read responsively and exchanged words with Katover. Felix was composed and deliberate when he delivered his eulogy.

Rabbi Haim Druckman, however, was not so reserved. Druckman, like Katover and Felix, was among the earliest leaders of Gush Emunim. "It is impossible today not to scream out," he said, his voice shaking with emotion.

"This funeral is a funeral for all Israel. What a wonderful world was lost to us. How many sacrifices will it take before people open their eyes? They want to harm every one of us. Hasn't the time come to open up our eyes and stop this awful situation?"

Druckman said the burial of Ofra in a new cemetery in Eilon Moreh symbolizes the connection of the people to the land. "That grave in Eilon Moreh will only strengthen our ties to the Land of Israel," Druckman said. "We will not leave it."

Among those at the funeral were a number of Knesset members, the leadership of the settlement movement, Jerusalem Mayor Ehud Olmert, and Chief Rabbi Yisrael Meir Lau.

In Eilon Moreh, Likud MK Ariel Sharon eulogized Felix, and said volunteers may be needed to protect the roads in Judea and Samaria. "If the government is unable or unwilling, because of political considerations, to adequately fight terror, we are obligated to volunteer to protect the roads. Many people will volunteer," Sharon said. "And I will be among them."

When OC Central Command Maj.-Gen. Dan Biran went to the cemetery, a couple people shouted at him. "Murderer, you spilled this blood." Others tried to quiet the hecklers, while one man said over the microphone that "We have no argument with the army, we are all part of the army."

After nightfall, dozens of youth from Eilon Moreh and nearby settlements went to the site of the killing to set up a vigil.

Aharon Domb, spokesman for the Council of Jewish Communities in Judea, Samaria, and Gaza, said "for the meantime" the vigil is to last throughout the seven-day mourning period. He said the move was not coordinated with the IDF.

Peres, Arafat meet today at Erez crossing

Cairo talks on elections resume
JON IMMANUEL and LAMIA LAHOUD

FOREIGN Minister Shimon Peres and Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat are to meet at the Erez checkpoint today, under the cloud of new settlement disputes, terror attacks, and last week's fatal clash between soldiers and the Palestinian Police.

Prisoners, security, settlements, and redeployment are expected to be discussed.

IDF soldiers fired shots into Gaza near the checkpoint last night, when they saw suspicious figures in an orchard. No one was hurt. The Palestinian Police was called to help investigate the incident.

In Cairo, meanwhile, a committee is to resume discussions on the format of the Palestinian administrative council to be elected, its powers, and its size.

One Palestinian suggestion has been for election of 60 regional councillors with some legislative powers, who would in turn elect a 25-member executive council.

Saeb Erekat, the Palestinian Authority minister in charge of elections, left for Cairo yesterday. The Israeli team is to be headed by Brig.-Gen. Gadi Zohar, head of the civil administration.

Arafat and Peres last met on December 21 in Arafat's office in Gaza City and agreed to a two-tier format — one forum for discussion of elections and another for issues relating to security and redeployment.

Redeployment, considered to be the stickiest issue delaying the holding of elections, is to be discussed at the highest level, between Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Arafat, and their emissaries, such as Peres and PA Planning Minister Nabil Shaath.

Shaath, who met with Peres in Cairo last week in the framework of the Higher Liaison Committee, said after the weekly meeting of the PA Saturday that in Cairo he and Peres had discussed "the schedule for negotiating the redeployment of the Israeli army out of Palestinian towns and villages in the West Bank."

Shaath added, however, that the issue of prisoners is so crucial that he would not attend another liaison meeting unless Israel started releasing the remaining 6,000 security detainees.

Israel released close to 5,000 prisoners up to the end of August as part of the May 4 Cairo Agreement.

Future releases are subject to negotiations.

Today, the PA is holding a conference in Jericho on "the destruction of peace by settlements."

Representatives of all institutions, village heads, notables, and refugee camp leaders in the territories are invited.

The meeting is seen as the PA's attempt to drum up support for a new anti-settlement drive galvanized by the dispute between El-Khader and Efrat.

Peres has already told Shaath there will be no more government-sponsored construction in the settlements and no confiscation of lands for settlements. But Peres is also expected to stress the deteriorating security situation, highlighted by the incident last week in which police shot at soldiers from the Gaza Strip. Return fire by the IDF killed three policemen.

Peres is expected to demand tighter control over police recruitment.

Tension is also growing in the prisons. A riot erupted Saturday night in Fara, near Nablus, where 550 security detainees are held in a building and in tents. Guards shot and moderately wounded two prisoners after a guard was attacked.

A third prisoner was hit by an iron bar thrown by inmates during the clash. Prisoners tried to rip down tents and burn them, the IDF said.

At the Erez Military Court yesterday a Hamas activist, Marwan Zard, 20, accused of killing three Palestinians and shooting at military targets, was sentenced to three life sentences plus 40 years' imprisonment.

At a meeting of The Jerusalem Link, a coordinating body of two independent Palestinian and Israeli women's groups, Communications Minister Shulamit Aloni found herself to be the only optimistic panseller.

Aloni pointed out that in eight months since the Cairo agreement, Gaza has seen Arafat's arrival, the deployment of Palestinian police, and regular Arafat-Rabin meetings.

But Hanan Ashrawi, now active in promoting Palestinian civil rights, said "We have too many police. We have ended up becoming more and more convoluted. The most dangerous aspect is the widening gap between the political dialogue and the actions on the ground."

Weissmans charged with killing daughter

RAINE MARCUS

MIRIAM and Michael Weissman, 74 and 72, were charged yesterday by Tel Aviv District Court with murdering their daughter, Natalie Weissman-Margalit, in their Bat Yam apartment three weeks ago.

Natalie, 33, was suffocated as she slept on the night of December 14. At first police believed she had committed suicide, but an autopsy determined she had been murdered.

Police said the couple murdered Natalie because she had tried to throw her nine-year-old daughter down the steps at a shopping mall.

According to the indictment, presented by prosecutor Ziva Kendel, both Miriam and Michael Weissman committed the murder together.

Defense lawyer Eyal Shomroni-Cohen asked Judge Avraham Beiser to postpone the trial until February 2 so he could study all the evidence against the couple, who still deny killing their daughter. Michael Weissman is in a Prisons Service hospital undergoing chemotherapy for cancer, while Miriam Weissman is in custody at Abu Kabir.

Likud denies its leaders had PLO contacts

MICHAEL YUDELMAN

THE Likud leadership yesterday demanded that a state or parliamentary inquiry commission, headed by a Supreme Court justice, probe Mahmoud Abbas's (Abu Mazen's) allegations concerning Labor leaders' 1992 meetings with PLO officials.

At the same time, the Likud emphatically denied that its own leaders — then in government — had had any contact with PLO leaders, despite Abbas's claims.

The Likud said the inquiry should investigate allegations concerning the Likud as well, "so the whole truth comes out," MK Eliyahu Ben-Elissar said.

Likud chairman Benjamin Netanyahu said he had spoken to former prime minister Yitzhak Shamir, former defense minister Moshe Arens, and former housing minister Ariel Sharon, and all firmly denied Abbas's claims.

they had intended to meet PLO leaders.

Netanyahu noted the Likud was permitted to have such contacts, because it was in power at the time; but the opposition was not, because of the law forbidding unauthorized meetings with the PLO.

Shamir said Abbas's book confirms rumors circulating at the time "and it does not seem to me to be sensationalism or exaggeration. We are dealing with a violation of the law which borders on treason."

Shamir said parts of the book "did not appear to be groundless. From knowing the events before and after [the elections], there are things there which seem reasonable."

Asked about Likud contacts with the PLO, Shamir retorted, "That's a lie. I know that for a fact. There were no contacts or talks."

Meanwhile, Health Minister Efraim Sneh said Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin did not initiate the meeting between Sneh and Sa'ed Kanaan, and afterward ordered such contacts stopped.

Sneh gave his version of events at yesterday's cabinet session, which heard a brief report of the Abbas affair.

Sneh said the whole story had been blown out of all proportion. It "began in an article published in Ha'aretz three months ago and was carried on by Israel Radio yesterday. The truth is that single meeting with Kanaan had no such character [intention to intervene in the elections]. I also made it

Doctors remove 15-kilo tumor from woman

JUDY SIEGEL

LANIADO Hospital doctors removed a 15-kilo benign tumor from the uterus of a Netanya woman last week, after requesting a court order to perform the life-saving surgery.

The woman, 50, had adamantly refused to undergo surgery, but when she lost consciousness and was near death, the court permitted the doctors to go ahead.

Dr. Zvi Shimoni, head of the internal medicine department, said the tumor was "so large it will probably make the Guinness Book of World Records."

The woman, identified as M.L., found out she had a benign tumor in her womb 20 years ago. Since then it grew, and in the last 18 months it pressed heavily on her blood vessels, periodically requiring her hospitalization and putting her into shock. But the woman refused to have an operation, insisting she was "scared."

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Sarid, Shetreet spar over construction in settlements

DIVISIONS in the cabinet over construction in settlements came to the forefront yesterday, as ministers Yossi Sarid and Shimon Shetreet traded verbal barbs concerning how much supervision is needed.

As a result of the controversy surrounding construction at Givat Hatarnat in Efrat, the four Meretz ministers said they want the cabinet to give final approval to all plans for construction in

Judea and Samaria.

It is government policy, Sarid reportedly said, that "There are to be no new settlements, that there is to be no land expropriated for the needs of existing settlements, and there is to be no government investment in settlements, except for some things, like nursery schools and clinics."

Shetreet, on the other hand, said that according to the coalition

guidelines, existing settlements are to be thickened.

He was quoted as telling Sarid, "You approve Arab building ... but for the Jews, you make things difficult and are heavy-handed."

To which Sarid replied, "You are Likud."

Shetreet then said, "You don't know what government you are sitting in. This is a government of Jews, not Arabs."

Shetreet was supported at various

times by Agriculture Minister Ya'acov Tsuri, who joined him in criticizing the Meretz ministers for claiming that there is a secret agreement between Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and heads of the Council of Jewish Communities in Judea, Samaria, and Gaza concerning construction in the settlements.

Transport Minister Yisrael Kassar also joined Shetreet in arguing against the Meretz demand that all land expropriation for the purpose of building bypass roads also be brought before the government for approval.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin also had difficulty with the Meretz suggestion, at one point saying, "We have to bring every house and the expansion of services for approval?"

The cabinet is to take up the subject again at its next session, when Housing Minister Binyamin Ben-Eliezer is to brief the ministers on construction now taking place in the settlements.

The Shetreet-Sarid sparring continued during interviews both granted journalists.

"There is a minister in the government who loves to create tension so he can run to 'the guys' afterward and talk about it,"

Sarid said. "In this case 'the guys' are the journalists."

Shetreet said that if Sarid believes his position on settlements is invalid "and he wants to say that I represent the Likud, then I am proud of that position. My problem is if I represent the Likud, there is a question mark about who he represents ... He represents what is beyond the national consensus - that is his problem."

Peres: Don't moan - we're a success

THE government has achieved tremendous political and economic successes, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres yesterday told a stormy cabinet meeting.

"For God's sake, what are you moaning about?" Peres was quoted as asking in response to ministers sniping at one another over the government's image.

ALON PINKAS

Peres said the government must stand firmly in defense of its ideology and not look at poll ratings for approval.

"David Ben-Gurion worked for and decided on partition in 1947 against the majority of the Jewish population in Mandatory Palestine."

We should not cater to public opinion, because not everything is approval ratings, and we should not be constantly looking behind our backs," Peres said.

In remarks described by ministers as emotional and passionate, Peres also lashed out at the Likud, saying it has "no alternative policy to that of the government."

Beilin heckled during address to rabbinical conference

NEAR pandemonium broke out at a major rabbinical conference yesterday at the Dead Sea, when Deputy Foreign Minister Yossi Beilin went to the podium to speak on "The dangers, chances, and spiritual significance of peace."

A number of rabbis at the conference, sponsored by the Ariel Institute, began to heckle Beilin and would not allow him to begin his address. When he finally began to speak, his words were constantly interrupted.

HERB KEINON

The three-day conference, attended by rabbis of all factions within Orthodoxy, was devoted to the peace process and its ramifications. Before Beilin was even called to the podium, a resolution was read calling for halting the Oslo process.

Despite the heckling, Beilin quieted the crowd by threatening to leave the conference, and re-

mind the audience that he had been invited to speak. In his address, he spoke of the dangers of assimilation and the need for Jewish education in the Diaspora.

Haifa Chief Rabbi She'ar Yashuv Cohen, the head of Ariel and organizer of the conference, said Beilin was invited intentionally so "the other side" could be

heard. "I am sorry about the way some of the rabbis behaved," Cohen said afterward. "He should have been given the opportunity to speak, to present the opposite view, so that maybe we could have reached his heart."

Cohen said that at annual conference there is always an attempt to invite a speaker on the particular issue at hand who represents the point of view contrary to that held by most of the rabbis.

Triangle Arabs aim to torpedo regional council

RESIDENTS of eight Arab villages in the Triangle region are intensifying their campaign against a regional council of appointed officials they claim was foisted on them.

Representatives of the villages told a press conference in Haifa yesterday that several of the appointed officials are Jews and none of them is a resident of the villages.

"Our fight is that of Israeli citizens struggling to achieve our equal rights and the basic right to be able to participate in the management of our own affairs," said Mohammed Agbariya from the village of Zafata.

Another villager, Rida Agbariya, said they want the regional council dismantled and some of the villages incorporated into existing local authorities, with new councils established by joining to-

DAVID RUDGE

gether villages that are close to one another.

He stressed that some of the eight villages - Musmus, Muawiya, Musheirifa, Salem, Zafata, West Barta'a, Baiyada and Ein Ashala - are dozens of kilometers apart.

"If, however, our recommendations are rejected, we at least demand the right to elect our own representatives to the regional council, on condition they would have the authority to make and implement decisions," said Rida Agbariya.

Furthermore, he noted, land owned and farmed by residents of the villages is under the jurisdiction of the Megiddo and Menashe regional councils, making it impossible for the appointed region-

al council to draw up long-term development plans for the villages.

Hadash MK Hashem Mahameed, who is helping the villagers' campaign, said some are concerned the land might be allocated to establish new Jewish towns in the area, and that they would not be consulted.

The villagers said they would turn to the courts unless the Interior Ministry agrees to incorporate their land into the jurisdiction of the regional council.

The Interior Ministry insists the appointed council is only temporary and elections are eventually to be held. The question of the land is being investigated by a special subcommittee, but there is no intention of taking any land away from the villagers, a ministry spokesman said.

Netanyahu: Perry is talking to minority government

DAVID RUDGE

OPPOSITION leaders visited the Golan Heights yesterday on the eve of the scheduled visit to the North by US Defense Secretary William Perry.

"It's important that Perry should know that when he's talking to the present government, which wants to give the Golan Heights to the Syrians, he's talking to a minority government," said Likud leader Binyamin Netanyahu.

He said it was equally important that Perry should be aware that the vast majority of the public is opposed to the withdrawal from the Golan.

Netanyahu, as well as leaders of Tsomet and the National Religious Party, met with representatives of the Golan Residents Committee in Katzrin before holding a press conference.

Referring to Perry's visit, Netanyahu said he "strongly recom-



At yesterday's welcoming ceremony for US Defense Secretary William Perry in Tel Aviv are (from left): Prime Minister and Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin, Perry, Chief of General Staff Lt. Gen. Amnon Shahak, and Maj. Gen. Danny Yatom, Rabin's military aide. (Alon Rod/Israel Sun)

mends" that he come to the region to see the situation on the ground for himself.

"The best way to clearly appreciate the reality of the security situation in the field - the necessity for the security aspect of the Golan Heights - is to visit the area," he said.

"It's not too late to change the program so that he can come here, as there were visits [to the Golan] by senators, congressmen, members of the US administration, and heads of other gov-

ernments in the past, before the Rabin government changed the policies."

Netanyahu charged that the government had imposed a ban on visits to the Golan by foreign diplomats and politicians, which he claimed is another sign it intends to give the region to the Syrians.

Tsomet leader Rafael Eitan underlined the strategic importance of the Golan, maintaining that the Arab world had not changed its attitude toward

Israel. MK Moshe Peled (Tsomet) said that if the opposition came to power it would not honor any agreements regarding the Golan Heights. MK Yigal Bibi (NRP) stressed there is a national consensus against any pullout from the Golan. He called on all the parties and pro-Golan lobbyists to ensure the matter stays in the public eye, especially in the coming months, which he said would be a crucial period.

Bassiouny defends pre-election talks with Israeli Arab politicians

EGYPTIAN Ambassador Mohammed Bassiouny yesterday defended his government's meetings with Israeli Arab politicians in the weeks before the 1992 Knesset elections, saying Cairo regarded them as part of its dialogue with the entire Israeli political spectrum.

"We have a political dialogue with all the parties concerned,"

STEVE RODAN

he told *The Jerusalem Post*. "If we receive leaders from the Likud, does it mean we are interfering with the election? If we are receiving the Labor Party, does it mean that we are supporting it?"

Bassiouny said Egypt's strategy is to support a comprehensive peace settlement between Israel

and its Arab neighbors. He said the talks between Osama Baz, senior political adviser to President Hosni Mubarak, and the heads of several Israeli Arab parties concerned their views on the peace process, as well as political developments in Israel.

"Egypt is only dealing with the government which the people of Israel elects," Bassiouny said. "We signed the peace with Likud, and we dealt with the Likud government. The people voted for Labor, and now we deal with Labor. But at the same time, now, when I meet [Binyamin] Netanyahu, does it mean that I deal against the Labor Party? Absolutely not."

Jerusalemites protest Bethlehem autonomy

HUNDREDS of Gilo residents protested yesterday at the IDF checkpoint between Gilo and Bethlehem. The bipartisan rally following reports that Bethlehem may be among the next areas turned over to the Palestinian Authority.

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Cabinet okays official probe of missing Yemenite children

HERB KEINON

THE cabinet yesterday decided to set up an official commission of inquiry to look into the disappearance of Yemenite children between 1948 and 1954.

The decision comes just three weeks after an inquiry headed by Judge Moshe Shalgi presented its report on the matter, six years after it was commissioned.

The main finding of the Shalgi panel was that 75 of the 505 Yemenite children whose disappearance was investigated were not accounted for, but that there was no indication they were victims of illegal adoption or other criminal activity.

Despite the Shalgi Report, the Public Committee for Yemenite Immigrants has for months been calling for a commission of inquiry that has wider investigative powers, including the right to subpoena witnesses.

The Yemenite community has long claimed that children of new Yemenite immigrants were stolen from hospitals and children's homes during the first years of the state and adopted by childless Holocaust survivors.

The Shalgi committee found no basis to these claims, but its findings were not widely accepted in the Yemenite community.

2 killed on roads

A MAN was killed and a woman was injured when the car they were riding in hit several horses on the Coastal Road near Kfar Vitkin and overturned yesterday. The horses had escaped from a nearby farm. Meanwhile, Halil, 47, of Kfar Manda, was killed when a car hit him as he crossed the Neveh Yemin-Jaljala road. (Tim)

Court upholds detention order for terror suspect

THE Nazareth District Court yesterday upheld an order placing Jassen Mohammed Hassan Othmala, 32, of the Israeli Arab village of Kfar Raneh, under administrative detention for three months. Othmala is suspected of receiving orders from the Abu Moussa group to carry out a serious terror attack in Israel.

Othmala's attorney challenged the order in court two weeks ago, claiming it was invalid, since it had been signed by Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and not by Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin [who was out of the country]. Judge Yehuda Abramovitz rejected the appeal, saying that Peres had assumed all of Rabin's authority in his absence. (Tim)

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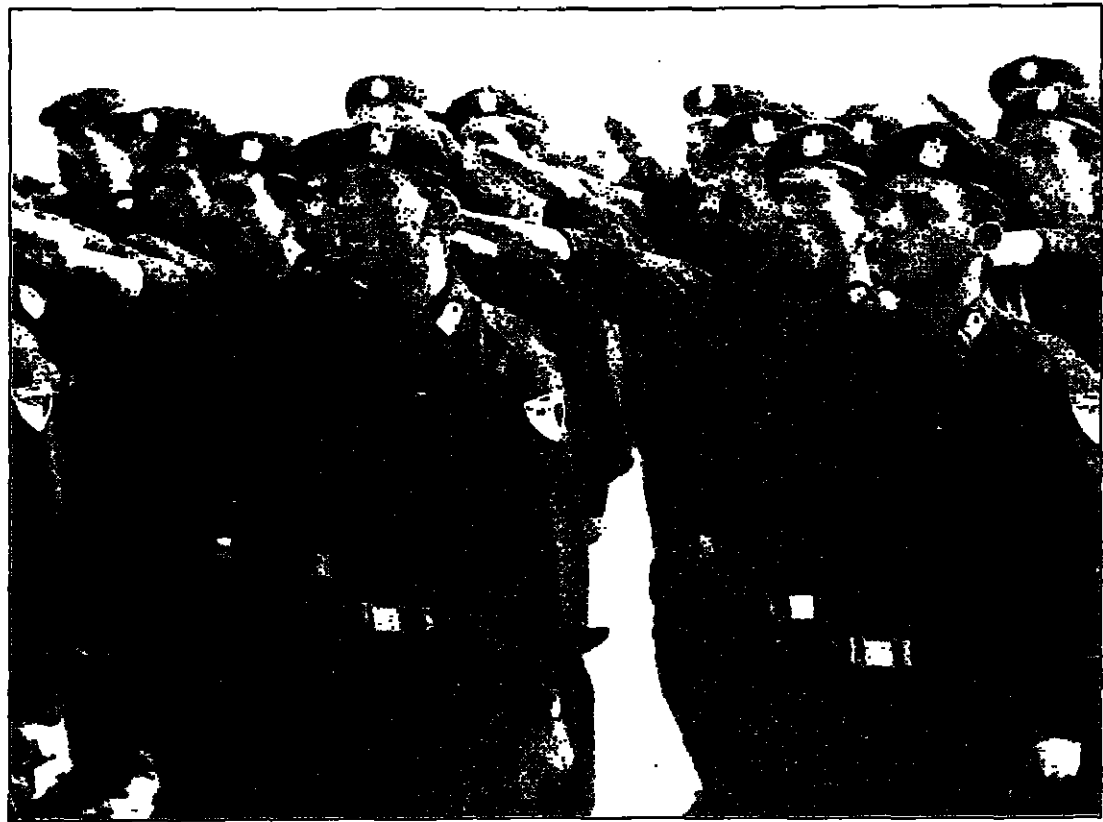
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Palestinian policemen give a Nazi salute as part of their swearing-in ceremony in Jericho last week. (Zoom 77 courtesy of 'Yediot Aharanot')

Evicted family reaches compromise with Agency

BATSHEVA TSUR

THE saga of an Ethiopian family which was evicted from the Mevaseret Zion absorption center came to a happy ending last night.

The Tronich family, which arrived four years ago, signed an agreement with the Jewish Agency to buy an apartment within a month and was readmitted to the center. Earlier in the day, the eight members of the family, accompanied by a dozen minors from the absorption center, had begun marching the 10 kilometers to Jerusalem. They decided, however, to give up their protest half way, and returned to the grass outside the absorption center where they had been staging a demonstration since Thursday night.

Like other Ethiopian families, the Tronichs were given an extended period of one year to spend in the protected environment of the center. Jewish Agency Aliya Department director Arnon Mantver said yesterday. When their time was up...they were offered the option of buying

an apartment on special terms - a loan of \$107,000. 98 percent of which was a grant and the remainder had to be returned at the rate of NIS 140 a month.

"Gete Tronich, the father, is employed in construction and also receives help from the National Insurance Institute, and we made sure he would be able to pay that sum," Mantver, who personally handled the case, said. He said the agency also proposed other options, such as a hotel.

The offers were turned down and the agency went to court, charging that the space was needed for newer immigrants. On Thursday, the court ruled that the Tronich family could be evicted. The family chose to camp out on the lawn outside the center.

Last night, after protracted negotiations, Tronich signed an agreement - underwritten by the Unified Ethiopian Jewish Organizations - to buy a new apartment within a month, and the family was allowed to stay at the center.

Milk prices rise by 3.5%

Agriculture Minister Ya'acov Tsur yesterday signed an order raising the prices of milk and milk products 3.5% as of today. The last raise was a year ago. Goat's milk products were raised 6.6%.

Among the new prices are: 1 liter of milk - NIS 2.72 Plain yogurt - 98 agorot 100 gm. butter - NIS 1.70 9% white cheese - NIS 3.9% cottage cheese - NIS 3.35 chocolate yogurt - NIS 1.04

Taxmen nab sixth farmer for evasion

RAINE MARCUS

ANOTHER farmer suspected of swindling tax authorities out of hundreds of thousands of shekels faced a remand hearing in Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court yesterday, bringing the number up to six.

Yitzhak Kalkuda, of Kfar Truman, who raises cattle, allegedly failed to report sales of dairy products and veal, said Income Tax Authority investigator Yosef Spiro.

Kalkuda was released on NIS 700,000 bail and barred from leaving the country.

According to Dairy Board regulations, farmers are allowed to sell a specified amount of milk. Anything above this is subject to fines.

Spiro said that Kalkuda sold tens of thousands of liters of milk on the black market over a five-year period, and failed to pay taxes on these sales.

Last week, five other farmers were arrested for similar offenses. Meanwhile, a businessman suspected of failing to declare earnings to tax authorities was released on NIS 100,000 bail by Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court.

Investigators said Tsadok Eliav allowed brothel owner Yossi Yefet to use his name for tax purposes when advertising his escort agency services. Yefet, said investigators, distributed forged invoices to other businessmen, including Eliav, to avoid paying taxes.

Eliav then processed the invoices, although he had received neither services nor products in return.

UN tries to overcome Bosnia truce obstacles

PALE (AP) - The UN commander in Bosnia met the Serb military leader yesterday to try to overcome obstacles holding up a four-month truce implementation.

Bosnian Serbs surrounding Sarajevo say they won't allow access to the besieged capital, as required by the truce, until government forces withdraw from a demilitarized zone on strategic Mt. Igman south of the city.

UN sources said Serbs expanded that demand Friday, insisting troops of the Moslem-led government also give up positions gained in an offensive last fall.

On Saturday, UN officials accused the Bosnian Serbs and the Moslem-led government army of foot-dragging on the cessation of hostilities agreement that took effect Jan. 1.

Peacekeepers had confirmed Saturday that government soldiers had left two of the three remaining areas of contention on Igman and were to check the third yesterday, UN officials said.

Lt. Gen. Sir Michael Rose, the UN commander, met Bosnian Serb Gen. Ratko Mladic on Mt. Jahorina, about 10 km south of the Bosnian Serb stronghold of Pale.

A UN source, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Rose would try to talk the Serb military commander out of insisting on additional government withdrawals.

In Sarajevo, aid flights resumed after a brief halt Saturday. Flights were suspended after bullet holes were found in two UN planes.

It wasn't clear whether the bullets that hit the planes were a deliberate attack. UN spokesman Michael Williams suggested the incident might be the result of Serb celebratory fire marking the Orthodox Christmas, which was Saturday.



Chechen fighters help a comrade who was wounded by a round of artillery that landed near Grozny's presidential palace yesterday. (AP)

Chechens hold central Grozny

GROZNY (Reuters) - Chechen rebels were clinging to the center of their capital Grozny yesterday, despite being pinned down by intense Russian shelling.

Fierce Russian attacks at the bridge over the Sunzha stopped reporters three blocks away from the presidential palace and avenue, but fighters said they were still in Chechen hands.

"Nothing's changed really," said Said Umarov, a 20-year-old soldier leaving the central square. Its presidential palace has been the symbol of resistance to Moscow since Chechen President Dzhokhar Dudayev unilaterally declared independence in 1991.

"Russian troops are about 800 meters from the palace in a suburb just north of the center - and around the railway station," Umarov added.

Grozny's main Avturkhanova Avenue, normally teeming with groups of soldiers, was almost deserted by midday, as were parallel streets and alleyways.

Occasional soldiers in ones and

twos scurried along it, but most Chechen movement in and out of the central square over the bridge was cut off.

The injured were being transported from the center, some in private cars and others in armored personnel carriers captured from Russia and now flying the green, red and white Chechen flag. One dead soldier lay in an armored personnel carrier.

Several soldiers reported Russian troops had attacked in force on Saturday afternoon from the railway station, about 1.5 km south of the presidential palace. The attack had been repulsed, they said.

Umarov said the attack came at about 3 p.m.

"We captured a tank and more than 40 prisoners," he said.

In Moscow, a Russian Defense Ministry spokesman confirmed fighting was continuing.

"Federal troops are holding steady in Grozny and are cleansing the railway station...of Dudayev's gunmen," the spokesman

told Itar-Tass news agency.

Official Russian reports have been unreliable since Moscow sent troops into the separatist region on December 11 to crush its three-year independence bid.

The Defense Ministry representative said Russian troops had yesterday continued splitting up Dudayev detachments and purging districts of Grozny of snipers and sabotage groups.

He also said humanitarian aid was being given to the local population in "freed" districts of the Chechen capital, which were being run on a strict pass regime.

The representative denied reports of the forthcoming transfer into Chechnya of units of naval infantry from Russia's Northern fleet and said "there are no orders for anything of this kind."

Russian troops apparently changed tactics in Grozny at the weekend after suffering heavy losses. Instead of trying to take Grozny with tanks, they were instead destroying the city block by block.

Man decapitated by elevator

NEW YORK - A 54-year-old clerk at a Bronx welfare office was decapitated Friday when he helped a female co-worker off an elevator and it suddenly lurched upward, lifting his body off the floor and catching him by the neck, police said.

James Chenault's severed head - Walkman headphones still attached - rolled onto the elevator floor as those who had been riding with him screamed in horror. The three passengers cried out as the elevator rose to the ninth floor, where the two men and a woman were stuck for about five

minutes until freed by police and other building workers, witnesses and police said.

Chenault's headless body toppled into the open elevator shaft and fell 20 feet to the bottom, where it was found in a sitting position.

"It happened too fast for anyone to try and help him," said Emergency Service Unit Sgt. Robert Nolan.

The gruesome sight of the severed head traumatized scores of workers in the building, which was closed for the day after police stopped all elevators. (Newsday)

Congress targets foreign aid

WASHINGTON (AP) - Republicans in Congress want to cut America's already shrunken foreign aid program. A struggle is expected over where and how much to trim.

No countries are singled out. In fact, the Republicans' "Contract With America" doesn't call for aid cuts, but they want to stick to the manifesto's dictum: "The spending madness must stop."

Of \$13.85 billion available this year, Israel is due to get \$3b. and Egypt \$2.15b. These are the two largest recipients.

But many Americans have a distorted view of how much of their money is spent abroad. A poll on the night of the Nov. 8 election showed 27 percent of voters saying that foreign aid makes up the biggest share of the federal budget. Not by a long shot.

If Congress were to abolish foreign aid, federal spending would go down about 1 percent. Of 21 major donor countries, the United States devotes the smallest percentage of its total income for foreign aid. Denmark, at the top of the list, gives about seven times as much as the United States in relation to the size of its economy.

Sri Lankan-Tamil rebels truce holds

COLOMBO (AP) - A provisional truce between Sri Lanka's government and Tamil rebels held through its first day and enemy commanders exchanged greetings over their radios.

As the guns fell silent, the rebels announced resumption of a ferry service in a hitherto prohibited lagoon from today. It will

link the rebel-held northern Jaffna Peninsula with the mainland after a gap of four years.

"There have been no reports of any fighting," Brigadier Nihal Jayakody, the military spokesman in Colombo, said yesterday, 18 hours after the cease-fire took effect at midnight.

Tamar and Tiki Lamdan

are pleased to announce the birth of their daughter

TALIA GRACE

Sister to: Dory

Granddaughter to: Susan and Elisha Cohen

Ruthi and Nachum Lamdan

Great-granddaughter to: Irene and Abraham Grandes

Israel, 5' 11" and Lily Lamdan

Margalit Shimshi-Druryanov

December 25, 1994

25th

BEN-GURION UNIVERSITY OF THE NEGEV MARKS ITS 25TH ANNIVERSARY

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IGCP PROJECT 308 PALEOCENE/EOCENE BOUNDARY EVENTS MEETING AND FIELD CONFERENCE

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COME AND JOIN US EILAT and the NEGEV

The Children of Israel passed by during their forty years of wandering, King Solomon built his navy here, the Queen of Sheba visited, the Scandinavians come in their droves and now The Jerusalem Post Travel Club and Shorashim are running a stimulating and informative English-speaking 4-day tour.

We'll pick you up in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem, visit Jebel Chofera and the Paran River Valley, Wadi Musa, Ein Evrona and the Gate of Peace on our way to Eilat. We'll visit the Timna Park, Solomon's Pillars, The "Mushroom," the Bronze Caves, Moon Valley, Mt. Uziyahu, Red Canyon and more, much more.

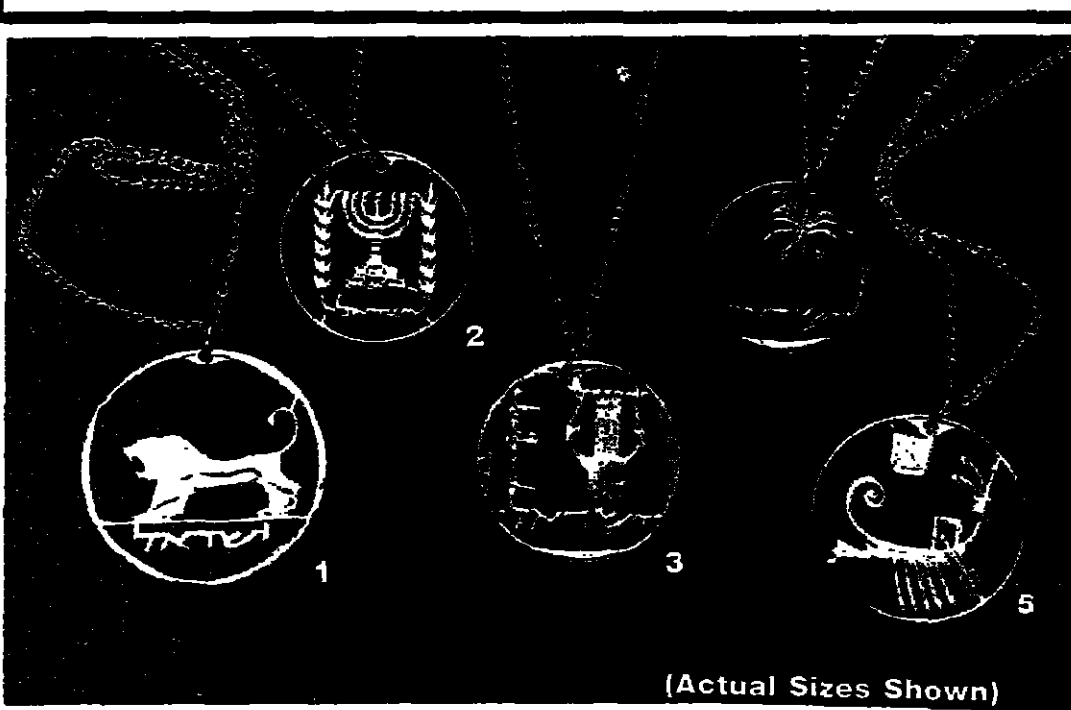
We'll stay at the Red Sea Paradise Hotel, recently built with super facilities, 3 swimming pools, health club, sauna, jacuzzi, kid's club, etc. In the morning we'll have tours, afternoons are for relaxation, and evenings for lectures and to do as you please.

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HOTEL: RED SEA PARADISE, EILAT
PRICE: NIS 845 per person, sharing double room, half board, air-conditioned bus from Tel Aviv and Jerusalem and return, experienced guide (Doron Maresky) and escort, entrance to all sites and lectures.

SHORASHIM: POB 7588, 14 Rehov Abarbanel, Rehavia, Jerusalem, 91074 Tel. 02-666231 (9:30 a.m.-3:00 p.m.) Ask for Varda or Tami

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Dance series: A capital idea

MICHAEL AJZENSTADT

AFTER a long drought of dance subscription series, suddenly this year there are two new and attractive offerings — one with a clear international outlook; the other a much smaller venture.

One takes place in the new Tel Aviv Performing Arts Center, where the Frankfurt Ballet performed last month and where the Stuttgart Ballet visits next.

The other takes place in Jerusalem, where for many years dance was virtually an underground art form.

Sharon Kerpel, dance manager at the Bama Theater in Jerusalem, is excited about the new series, which offers a choice of four different dance events from a selection of seven, for NIS 105. Entitled "Contemporary

Dance Subscription," the series has a clear Jerusalem slant. "We want to emphasize the dance that emerges from Jerusalem, or dance works by people who originally came from the city," says Kerpel.

She strongly believes that a Jerusalem style of modern dance is slowly emerging. "It is a very pure style of dance, refined dancing devoid of theatrical elements and props which are more common in Tel Aviv."

Kerpel hopes the series will lead more Jerusalem dancers and choreographers to feel that there

is a place for them to work in the city. "We want to create another place for contemporary fringe dance in Israel aside from Suzanne Dellal."

There is also the hope of future collaboration between the two. "Our annual budget is a third of what Suzanne Dellal got for a one-week dance festival in the fall," says Kerpel. "There can be no comparison on this level whatsoever. But I sincerely hope they will collaborate with us. We appreciate what they do and we pre-

sent some works which initiated there. We only hope that they will also present works emerging from Jerusalem."

Though Yaron Margolin and Amos Hetz have been working in the capital for many years, neither is featured in the new series. "We approached them but they were not interested," Kerpel notes. "They want to work in their own, very individual way."

The series opens tonight at the Gerard Behar Center with a performance of *Verigo*, by Jerusa-

lem's hottest dance duo in a long time, Noa Wertheim and Adi Sha'al, who also perform internationally.

Later this month, Jerusalem dancer/choreographer Amir Kolben presents the premiere of his latest work, *Casablanca*, in which he uses footage from the famous film on video.

Other performances at Gerard Behar within this series are Nimrod Freed's *Red Line*, originally conceived for Tel Aviv Museum, and Noa Dar's *Heads in the Grass*. Neither is a premiere or specifically related to Jerusalem.

But, notes Kerpel, "Dar's work will be a Jerusalem premiere and it is important to remember that local dance buffs do not always travel to see new work in Tel Aviv."

The works being presented at the Bama are more intimate and usually improvisational. This Saturday, for example, Arie Burstein presents a new improvisational evening.

Later this month, dancer Anat Shamgar and jazz musician Jean Claude Jones feature another of their series of "Composition in Real Time" evenings in which they invite guest artists to jam with them. And next month features a premiere of three new works in an evening entitled "Song Dance at the Bama" — two by Kerpel, the other by Ronit Feingold.

Saying no to sleaze: This bass isn't base

MICHAEL AJZENSTADT

SOME years ago, Italian bass-baritone Ferruccio Furlanetto received an offer many couldn't refuse.

"I can write a very good review of your performance, but it will cost you," said the voice at the other end of the line.

Furlanetto wasn't totally surprised. "The corruption in Italy is not exclusive to politicians. It exists in all aspects of life, and in the arts as well," says the 45-year-old singer.

Although he believes honest musicians can resist such offers, Furlanetto says there are some who are willing to pay for such "additional public relations."

Fortunately for Furlanetto, his voice was good enough to carry his career without outside help.

Today, he sings regularly in leading opera houses all over the world, and is currently appearing in the New Israeli Opera's production of Verdi's *Nabucco*.

He sings the role of Zaccaria, the high priest who is banished from his homeland with his people. "It's one of my best Verdi roles. It's a pure vocal role."

The opera itself, he acknowledges, is rather static. "You are blocked by the music and cannot really act in *Nabucco*. Many directors avoid this opera because the only thing to do in it is move the chorus. Also, the singers who sing this repertoire are not exactly flexible, like the big names who sing comedies. These operas are meant just to be heard and less to be watched."

Although *Nabucco* is often dubbed Verdi's "Jewish" opera, Furlanetto has a different perspective. "You have to realize that for us in Italy it was written in a very special political moment. It's easier for us to think of it in terms of an ideological conflict against the Austrians. It was absolutely meant to be a political opera."

Zaccaria differs from the role in which Furlanetto made his local debut about seven years ago, as the womanizer Don Giovanni in Mozart's opera of the same name.

Furlanetto is one of the most sought-after Giovanni-worldwide. So, when conductor Herbert von Karajan asked him to perform the role of Leporello, Giovanni's servant, in Salzburg less than a decade ago, he was a bit taken aback.

"After you do many Giovanni and suddenly somebody — and it's not just somebody but [von Karajan] — asks me. But I understood he wanted a Leporello who really looked like the Don and he wanted two dark voices."

"In a way it was important," Furlanetto concedes. "I was lucky enough because he let me do what I wanted, and I was so happy to go back to the Don after that, because I saw him from another perspective."

Today, Furlanetto lives in the countryside between Venice and the Austrian border, but he spends most of his time traveling and performing. "This is the time of my life in which I spend only a few days at home in between changing bags. But this is the time to do it."

Furlanetto sings Zaccaria at the Tel Aviv Performing Arts Center until January 21.

A lurid story of sex and taxes

FILM REVIEW

ADINA HOFFMAN

EXOTICA

★★★★

Directed and written by Atom Egoyan. Hebrew title: *Exotica*. 105 minutes. English dialogue, Hebrew subtitles. Children under 17 not admitted without an adult.

Francis Bruce Greenwood
Christina Mia Kirshner
Thomas Don McKellar
Zoe Arsinee Khanjian

KINK is a relative term in Atom Egoyan's hypnotic *Exotica*. Set in and around a striptease parlor and an exotic pet shop, the film itself is fashioned as a slinky dance, a gradual, bump-and-grind revelation of the charged nature of everyday things.

Whirling women in G-strings are the least of the film's hang-ups. Customs inspection, a tax audit, ticket-scalping, baby-sitting — the most mundane rituals become lurid in this context, hilariously perverted by their place in the chain of bizarre events. Only in such a fetishistic force field could two hyacinth macaws achieve cult status, encased in the strangely glowing temple of their plastic incubator.

Funny and unsettling, the movie is a disturbing mystery whose solution requires us to untangle the illicit links between characters. And in Egoyan's gleefully warped scheme, no other links seem possible. His people are bound to each other as they are sometimes split apart: by webs of secret alliance

and subterranean longing. Francis (Bruce Greenwood), a sad-eyed tax official, spends his days auditing, that is, sifting through the private records of total strangers. Currently, he's investigating Thomas (Don McKellar), a nervous pet-shop manager with thick bottle glasses and an illegal sideline in tropical-bird smuggling.

By night, Thomas picks up men at the ballet and Francis arrives at the *Exotica*, where Christina (Mia Kirshner) is his special table dancer. Dressed in tartan kick pants, garters and a schoolgirl scarf, Christina sucks her thumb and gyrates for Francis as a curvy child-woman. Later, she disappears backstage where she's involved in a complex relationship with Eric (Elias Koteas), the club's beautiful, angry disc jockey.

Eric, meanwhile, hasn't told Christina about the contract he's signed to father the child of Zoe (Arsinee Khanjian), the elegant owner of the *Exotica*. Ensnared in her richly upholstered boudoir, her stomach swollen beneath her silk robe, Zoe looks like a cross between the Madonna and the lusty madame of some wild-west bordello.

(The fact that the actress was carrying Egoyan's own child during filming would be irrelevant except that it is so perfectly the movie's obsession with hidden identities — one that makes especially good sense when you consider what must be the Cairo-



Christina (Mia Kirshner) is the special table dancer for Francis (Bruce Greenwood), a sad-eyed tax official. (Johnnie Eisen)

born, Canadian-bred, Armenian-descended director's own complicated menagerie of personae.)

And there are still other pieces to this puzzle: the recurrent memory of a seemingly idyllic walk through a golden field, Francis's sullen wheelchair-bound brother and his teenage daughter who has a relationship with her uncle Francis which is surely one of the most peculiar and unsettling in the film.

Then again, almost all of *Exotica* is peculiar and unsettling. Egoyan's gift lies in his ability to

unnerve as he hurls us. The nightclub's lush rain-forest decor is suffused in a spooky blue light, and as the movie progresses we become almost numb to the constant presence of a dull drumbeat in the background. Taking his atmospheric cue from the fantastic sci-fi club setting, Egoyan relies on Far Eastern grunge music, plastic lily pads and a dissociative chain of remembered images to create the sultry mood. In a dangerous step toward the over-symbolic, one-way mirrors stud the

walls of the *Exotica*, reflecting odd pictures as they show what lies beyond.

It's not especially surprising in a movie about perversion, but Egoyan is always flirting with a calculated kind of badness. That is, in order to depict the sordid world in which these characters live, he feels compelled to indulge in dramatic grotesqueries which may test the patience of some viewers. Fortunately, the director's relation to his operatic subject matter — desire, secrecy

and alienation — is connected at the hip to rueful humor.

Oddly, the movie's network of desperately twisted characters calls to mind another dark Canadian picture, Denis Arcand's *Love and Human Remains*, which played in last year's Jerusalem Film Festival. The resemblance between the two movies is so uncanny, in fact, that together they might constitute a mini-movement. For lack of a better title, I'll call it the School of Canadian Conspicuousness, and recommend both films.

Nine plays go beyond the 'fringe'

HELEN KAYE

MOSHE Ivgy is a star who could write his own ticket at any theater in the country. Jamie Sherman-Marcu is a director who's making her professional debut. What they have in common is the annual "Original Play Week," which opens on Saturday at the Simta Theater in Jaffa.

Ivgy — star of the movies *Shuruf*, *The Vengeance of Itzik Finkelstein* and *Max and Morris* — is playing ambitious computer genius Yossi Moran in Ben Avner Hecht's debut play *Autostada*.

Hecht, who's just come home after five years studying theater at Berkeley, says his play is about an ambitious yuppie who keeps bumping into the society in which he's trying to be upwardly mobile. Ivgy doesn't talk about his part but about what he feels is the obligation he has to promoting Israeli playwrighting in general and fringe theater in particular.

He says "fringe theater is important as an alternative to repertory theater, which has become fat and complacent."

Israeli fringe usually means not theatrical innovation but rather mostly conventional plays which don't get to mainstream theater stages.

This year, "Play Week" offers five staged readings and four full productions, each of which will have four performances in one of Simta's two theaters.

Autostada is one. The others are *Ring Ceremony* by Ron Yeshua, *Motke Antelope* by Amos Ever Hadani and Omri Yavin, and *Eye and Eyeless* by Mati Regav.



The American-born Jamie Sherman-Marcu will make her professional debut.

The drama deals with a sighted loser whose incursion into the serene existence of two blind women and a man upsets the balance of all their lives, and it's the one that Sherman-Marcu is directing.

"I chose the play because it talks about people who turn themselves into victims, and in our society we'd rather not talk about people like that," says the 28-year-old American-born director who got a degree in theater from Tel Aviv University in 1992. "I realized that I wanted to direct when I found that what fascinated me most was the way a play was put together."

She approached Simta artistic director Niko Nital, says Sherman-Marcu, because she had been assistant director at Simta and because "he's one of the few people in Israel who's willing to give a chance to unknowns."

Nital has done this 11 years in a row. "I do it because it's the only way to give young artists and playwrights a voice outside the establishment," he says, putting his small NIS 120,000 budget where his mouth is.

One-time lawyer turns life into a costume drama

HELEN KAYE

IF you see a tassel on a Judy Levin costume, chances are that not only did she sew it on herself, but that she made it to begin with.

It's the sort of picky detail that a Levin costume is famous for, and the word is out that if it's period design a show is after, then she's the one to turn to.

Tassels were big just before World War I, and that's the period Levin chose for the utterly gorgeous costumes she's designed to go with Saul Radomsky's set for the farce *An Absolute Turkey* by Georges Feydeau (1862-1921).

The Habimah production, directed by the UK's Roger Smith, opens on Saturday at Theater North just outside Haifa.

"It's my favorite period," she says, and laughingly adds: "My favorite period is always that of the show I'm designing for."

Like all Feydeau farces, *Absolute Turkey* is about extramarital high jinks in and around the bedrooms of the French bourgeoisie. In this one the spirited Mme. Vatel (Rama Messinger) tells hubby Obad Shabar that if he ever even thinks of taking a mistress, she will at once take a lover.

This being Paris, there are, of course, two panting in the wings: playboy Redillon (Natan Datner) and family buddy Pontagnac (Dov Reiser).

Naturally all move to a hotel (all those essential doors and corridors) and equally naturally all ends happily "because in every Feydeau farce the proper moral virtues always win out in the end," Levin says.

Levin trained as a set designer at Croydon College in London — costume was part of the package, she says — but feels her approach to costume has enhanced her understanding of set design.

"I see each costume as a mini set, because we convey so much of ourselves through our personal appearance. What we wear, what we carry around with us tells a very full story."

Her own story begins in Jerusalem. Levin's great-grandfather was Yoel Moshe Salomon, one of those who settled outside the walls of the Old City at the end of the 19th century and built Nahalat Shiva.

Her parents, both now deceased, met in London; her father, Avraham Levin, was studying law there.

Levin followed in her father's footsteps. "But although I was called to the bar, I've never practiced. I went into theater instead," she says.

This was after she'd collected diplomas from the Bezalel Art

School and New York's Fashion Institute of Technology, and been head of design at Maskit for several years.

She credits director Leonard Schach with nurturing her love for theater. "From the word go I was always working with my hands, whether it was decorating boxes to give as gifts, making greeting cards, even printing fabric. Nobody taught me. I just did it."

What tipped the scales was a book on opera in which she discovered that designer Gunter Schneider-Siemens, who had worked with Herbert von Karajan, ran a summer design school in Salzburg.

Schneider invited her to design for his Salzburg Marionette Theater.

"They wanted to keep me, but I wanted to come home," says Levin.

In her first local show she designed costumes for Strindberg's *The Father* at Habimah. "It was [the late designer] Moshe Sternfeld who persuaded them to hire me. I owe him a lot."

Since that time she's designed for most of the repertory theaters. But what might be called the big break came when Jonathan Miller tabbed Levin to do costumes for *The Magic Flute* he did with the Israel Philharmonic.

On the strength of that show, Miller invited her to do the costumes for his production of *The Coronation of Poppa* at the prestigious Glimmerglass Opera in the US last summer. They were such a hit that in July they'll be exhibited at Kent State University, which has a famous costume collection.

This summer Levin will go back to Glimmerglass to work with Miller on *Tamara*, and with Swedish director Peter Stormmayer on *Don Giovanni*.

Costume design involves much research. "I read horizontally," she says. "That means that a book on one subject will lead to another, and so I'm liable to be reading half a dozen books at once on any given subject."

"Come to think of it," she says, "that is very much the way legal research and reading works."

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Omanut La'am taps new manager

RAPI Kenan will head Omanut La'am (Art for the People) from March 1. The unanimous OLA board decision was announced last Thursday culminating a search which began after Danny Alter resigned as general manager last August.

"He has the qualities necessary for success in OLA. He has a profound understanding of the arts and is very community-minded," said OLA board chairman and acting general manager Moshe Bar-Yuda, who had nominated Kenan.

Kenan, 49, who returned six months ago after serving as cultural counselor at the Israeli Embassy in Paris, was deputy artistic director of the Israel Festival from 1987 to '90. Prior to that he was a senior news editor with *Ha'aretz* for 11 years. He started his professional life as an actor/singer and songwriter.

Helen Kaye

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Heil whom?

A COUPLE of months ago, Israelis were perturbed by slogans shouted during the graduation exercise of the Palestinian Police school in Jericho. Their disquiet was understandable. Here were new policemen, in the service of the Palestinian Authority after the signing of what was presumably a peace agreement with Israel, vowing to liberate Jerusalem, Haifa, Ashdod, and Beit She'an, all in Green Line Israel.

When asked about these battle cries - hardly the kind that encourage peaceful coexistence or recognition of Israel's legitimacy - Palestinian leaders said the slogans were obsolete, used only because new ones had not yet been formulated.

Last week another police class was graduated in Jericho. A photograph of that class, published in the Hebrew daily *Yedioth Aharonot* and in this paper today, speaks louder than shouted slogans. Nattily dressed and standing at rigid attention, the new policemen were giving their commanders the Nazi salute. It will be a little difficult to accept an explanation that this is an obsolete salute, used only because a new one has not yet been formulated.

The "heil" salute is a Nazi signature. Unlike the goose-step and other mannerisms adopted by Hitler's troops, it is used by no army or police force in the world today. Members of illegal Nazi gangs, the "skinheads" who burn down immigrant workers' homes in Germany, flaunt it. But the only uniformed force in the world to use this salute is the Palestine Police, commanded by Jibril Rajoub, a faithful Arafat lieutenant and a regular guest at the home of at least one government minister.

The Palestinians know all too well what the Nazi salute signifies. Their hero is the late mufti of Jerusalem, Haj Amin el-Husseini, the Nazis' ally. During World War II he helped Hitler recruit Moslems to the German army and drafted his own version of the "final solution" for Middle East Jews.

By adopting this salute, the Palestinians' police force is conveying the same message its slogans send: that their goal is to dismantle Israel and "liberate" all the land from the

Jordan River to the Mediterranean. This has been the goal of the PLO ever since it was created. Only its tactics have changed, to include the pretense of pacific intentions.

Policemen indoctrinated on "liberation" slogans and Nazi salutes can hardly be expected to be peaceful neighbors. In fact, only super-human restraint could keep such policemen from acting against Israelis. It is far more natural for them to do what they indeed regularly do: attack military and civilian Israeli targets in Gaza, and approvingly watch as armed Hamas demonstrators "reenact" the kidnapping of an Israeli soldier and burn Israeli and American flags.

Israel has not officially protested either the slogans or the Nazi salute. Nor has it questioned the growth of the Palestinian force from the agreed-upon 9,000 to 12,000 men. Even the Palestinian plan to import 1,500 trained Fatah cadres from Lebanon to add to the force is being treated with indifference. The government's rationale is that these are lightly armed men who are no match for the Israeli army.

By now it must be amply clear the original excuse for a "strong Palestinian police force" - that it would be used to suppress Islamic terrorists - is utterly invalid. If anything, the policemen, many of whom are Hamas members themselves, ensure the terrorist groups are protected from Israeli security forces.

If the Palestinian Police is now allowed to take control of Arab towns and villages in Judea and Samaria following the army's redeployment, they will afford the same protection to the terrorist cells in these areas. Instead of being on the run, hunted by the Israeli security forces and kept off-balance, terrorist units will be able to organize and to operate freely.

It is true, of course, that neither a large Palestinian police force, nor the Lebanonization of territories adjacent to Israel's population centers can threaten Israel's existence. But the impact on Israeli life of this new reality could be devastating. To invite the formation of such a force, which does not even bother to hide its ideology and intentions, is to display recklessness and irresponsibility unprecedented in Israel's history.



Cultist's view of peace

OFRA Felix, murdered on Friday on the main road between Beit El and Shiloh, is only the most recent victim in the ongoing war being waged by Arab terrorists.

I had known "Ofra" - as we used to call her - since she was an infant. Her family have dedicated their lives to the Jewish people and to the State and Land of Israel. Ofra was imbued with this Jewish-Zionist spirit. Having done two years of voluntary national service, she was studying psychology at the Hebrew University.

It would compound the tragedy of her death were Ofra to become just another Jewish "victim of the peace process."

How many more Jews must die before Prime Minister Rabin and Foreign Minister Peres face up to the reality that their peace process is nothing but a sort of secular false messiah, on whose behalf they engage in lies and deceit?

I reject the contention of those who label Rabin a traitor. He is no Pétain. Rabin thinks he's doing the best for his country, that only he knows what needs to be done, and moreover, that only he can do it.

But I cannot fathom Rabin's blind faith in Yasser Arafat, despite the PLO's clear culpability in continued terrorism. Government apologists in the local media try to exonerate Fatah by automatically blaming Hamas for any act of terrorism - as if there were any real difference.

The recent failed suicide bombing in Jerusalem, for example, was carried out by someone

YEDIDYA ATLAS

who was a member of Hamas as well as a member of the Palestinian Police.

RABIN and his leftist minority coalition government are committed to the current process with the PLO with all the fervor of cultists. The Peace Process Concept has become their religion.

When security is subordinated to blind faith, things are grim

and rational analysis seems to form no part of their thought processes.

Last week's release of the bulk of the Agranat Commission's findings served as a reminder that, unfortunately, Israeli leaders have a history of not understanding our enemies, preferring to see them as other than what they are, even at the risk of national disaster.

In 1973, the government's arrogant confidence that there would be no Arab attack cost the lives of more than 2,000 soldiers. Can we afford the even worse debacle that may result from the arrogance of Rabin and Peres?

The Rabin government continues to negotiate with the PLO over control of Israel's historical heartland, the strategic high ground protecting the highly populated coastal plain and Jerusalem, and over primary water

sources. If Palestinian autonomy (read: a PLO state) is implemented, Arafat will have achieved Phase One in the PLO's 1974 phased plan for destroying Israel.

Arafat has already broken an estimated 200 agreements. Yet Rabin and Peres seem sure that this time it will be different, even though Arafat has failed to meet any of his commitments to Israel from day one. (Tragically, Chamberlain, on his deathbed, lamented that "World War II might have been avoided if only Hitler hadn't lied to him.")

The PLO Covenant has yet to be amended and terrorism has yet to be renounced. The PLO has a signed agreement with Hamas making Gaza a safe haven for active terrorist murderers. Arafat announced in a Johannesburg mosque that the agreement with Israel is only a ploy, implying that his signature on it is meaningless.

Only last week in Gaza, Arafat publicly declared his commitment to a PLO state with Jerusalem as its capital, while showing a map of all of western Eretz Yisrael, from the river to the sea.

Terrorist shootings and bombings have become daily occurrences, yet Defense Minister Rabin has cut back the IDF presence in Judea and Samaria, restricted its activities and allowed PLO activists to brandish automatic weapons openly.

This is the state of security while the IDF is still in command. What will it be like when Arafat and his people are in charge?

The writer is a Jerusalem-based freelancer.

Casino fever

AARON SITTNER

GAMBLING casinos in Israel - why not? That's the titillating proposition that keeps surfacing in the Knesset Economics Committee at least twice a year, like clockwork. And every time the idea is raised, proponents provide the committee with at least one "authority" to advocate the legalization of organized large-scale gambling in this country.

The expert witness at last week's committee hearings was Mayor Jan Jones of Las Vegas, who informed the MKs that the "improvement in the quality of life" in her city was due to the billions of dollars invested there by the gambling industry.

In reply to a question, Mayor Jones admitted that gambling casinos do attract organized crime, prostitution and drug use. But, she assured the committee, these doings "can be minimized by strict regulation."

The mayor's appearance before the committee was sponsored

My son the croupier? It's no job for a nice Jewish boy in Israel

sored by Sheldon Adelson, a prominent Jewish businessman who heads the renowned Sands Hotel and Casino of Las Vegas.

Like Monte Carlo's Grand Casino, Sands is one of the world's foremost gambling centers whose patrons include - you guessed it - droves of Israelis.

As a friend of Israel eager to enhance its economy, this businessman is prepared to assist in the planning, construction and operation of spacious gambling casinos and hotel complexes here that would accommodate up to 20,000 patrons at a time.

Such enterprises would not only create jobs, he says. They would generate income for the state through taxation, reduce the number of Israelis traveling abroad to gamble and even "bring Israelis' black money to the surface."

Now, this well-intentioned entrepreneur may be a leading booster in his country. But he's no expert on the behavioral patterns of the typical Israeli.

FOR THE Israeli visitor to Las Vegas or the French Riviera, challenging the roulette wheel or winning at blackjack is only half the fun. The other half is the delightful trip overseas. Eliat may be nice - but Vegas it isn't.

As for the claim that organized state-sanctioned gambling here would "bring Israelis' black money to the surface" - wrong again! On this score, Las Vegas or Monte Carlo definitely have it over Eliat, Tabat or any other place close to home.

Which Israeli tax cheat in his right mind would toss \$100 bills at the Wheel of Fortune when the lady or gentleman rubbing elbows with him could be an agent of the income-tax authorities?

Mayor Jones may have a point about the enhancement of her town's quality of life as a result of gambling revenues.

But what "before" and "after" parameters did she, as chief executive, set when gauging the quality of life in Las Vegas?

Since the State of Israel isn't the City of Las Vegas, readings with respect to quality of life in this country could better be handled by homegrown authorities.

Here, for example, is what Yitzhak Navon, Israel's fifth president and erstwhile minister of education and culture, said when he learned that his friend and party comrade Finance Minister Avraham Shohat supports the idea of a gambling casino in Eliat:

"I shudder at the very thought of it! Like a niggard, a gambling casino drags along with it all sorts of malignant social cargoes: narcotics, vice and organized crime. Does it pay for Israel to attract these irreversible scourges just for the few million dollars a casino would contribute to the Treasury?"

"I hope that good sense will prevail and our government will reject the importation of yet another kind of moral contamination into this country."

The writer is a freelancer.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE NEW SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY

Sir, - Much attention has been given in the press to the failures of the Rabin government in the security area. But the future of Israel is also endangered by the government's approach to the social framework of our society. As part of a new state philosophy, employment practices are adopted that betray Labor Zionism's call for an egalitarian society and contradict fundamental Jewish principles of social justice.

In the new Israeli society, management accepts no responsibility for the wellbeing of workers. Instead of recruiting new employees, organizations hire workers through manpower agencies, who earn less than the minimum wage, and are denied the rights and benefits of regular staff. Other employees lose their protection from arbitrary dismissal as they are given personal contracts that provide no job security - but these personal contracts also allow huge salaries to be paid to a select few. Denied influence in their organizations by recently hired managers, experienced workers pay the price of bad managerial decisions as they lose jobs when organizations downsize.

The Rabin government encourages the creation of a new managerial class. Not managers who build productive industrial and service organizations, but those appointed when organizations are at their finest. Managers in large organizations receive generous government support while entrepreneurs find it difficult to develop new firms. More and more, the managerial elite uses the profits of Israeli companies to invest in speculative enterprises in other

countries instead of developing our own industrial base. Indeed, the government encourages undertakings in the Palestinian Authority that will compete with the employment of Israeli workers. The privileged few become richer, and the ranks of the poor swell.

Rabin believes in the power of marketing: the masses can be persuaded that the government represents their best interests. Reduced unemployment is proclaimed as providing jobs but many of the new positions are for unskilled work that provide few opportunities to advance in a career. A new national health law is advertised as solving our medical problems when there is to be an increase in taxes and a reduction in medical services. The attempt to eliminate the cost-of-living addition for workers is proclaimed as necessary for the fight against inflation but little is done to reduce luxury living. Workers in defense industries are told they must lose their jobs because of the reduction in the size of the market rather than the incompetence of their top managers. And privatization of governmental assets leads to higher profits for the oligarchy of Israeli society.

These employment changes are products of the Rabin government's drive to integrate into the Middle East. It is based on an acceptance of a regional culture where the strong dominate the weak. We need a society with more respect for our Israeli workers. It is time to change the government.

ALBERT I. GOLDBERG
Haifa.

MATERIAL FIT FOR LONDON TABLOIDS

Sir, - The Jerusalem Post was never - in my opinion - on a par with the world's leading newspapers. But it was for many years a respected newspaper whose leading articles were sober and intellectually satisfying.

Later the Post became a "sheet" which lost its importance as more and more other news sources became available in the country.

Now, finally, the Post has reached the stage of a "rag." Your Letters to the Editor column of December 29 prompts me to vent this, my long-held conviction. "Take the bus," one Scotty Goldberg exhorts the prime minister and foreign minister, calling Rabin and Peres "the Nobel Prize clowns."

In the same issue, the Post publishes an asinine column by one Netty Gross: "Could it happen?"

The very same page is further burdened with the breathless prose of Messrs. Dan and Eisenberg, who produce material fit for the London tabloids but not for a newspaper wishing to be taken seriously.

There must be a vast readership for this kind of articles and letters out there, the Scotty Goldbergs being members of a great big herd. I would not mind so much to let the Goldbergs have their fun, if only I had the choice of another newspaper in English.

Your editorials, editorial material and news evaluation simply don't make the grade anymore, which is a pity.

DR. BERTHOLD WYLER
Jerusalem.

As Dr. Wyler must know, our taste in letters is catholic. - Ed. J.P.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

Sir, - Israel needs a ministry of information, not to explain government policy to Israelis, but to fight the propaganda war still being waged against Israel.

Israel has been oblivious to the propaganda onslaught being carried out against it throughout the world. The Arabs have invested much in that war and achieved great results in return for their efforts. They have managed to change people's perspective of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Diaspora Jewry, a prime target of this war, has had to fight it alone while Israel seemed unaware of its existence.

We should not imagine that the propaganda war is over because of the recent peace agreements. The battle for Jerusalem has not really begun yet, but it soon will. After that will come the return of Arab refugees en masse. Impossible! Just imagine a time when the world bodies, the American Congress or the European Parliament feel that Jerusalem should be divided between Jew and Arab. They could certainly exert pressure on Israel which would be irresistible.

A ministry of information to explain Israel's position regarding Jerusalem and the refugees to the world is the best investment the Jewish people could make.

URI RABIN
Eilat (Redbridge, Essex).

STATUS OF WOMEN

Sir, - In her column *Grapevine* of December 9, Greer Fay Cashman reports that the Union of Local Authorities has created a new position - adviser on the status of women - and that the first appointee is Ilana Chernobroda, who serves in this capacity in the Haifa Municipality.

May I point out that, in her position as adviser to the mayor of Haifa, Ilana Chernobroda is an unpaid employee. For 15 years she has been doing a great job, and works long hours meeting with local women's organizations, trying to get municipal funding for the local Rape Crisis Center, the Hot Line for Battered Women, the Battered Women's Shelter, one-parent families etc.

It is a disgrace that to this day, the Haifa Municipality has not found funding to employ Ms. Chernobroda.

PIA BESSERMAN
Haifa.

Law that shackled the Bear

WILLIAM KOREY

THE late senator Henry M. Jackson would have welcomed an extraordinary, if indirect, testimonial to him made by President Boris Yeltsin at a Washington, D.C. lunch. The unreported episode merits relating on the 20th anniversary of the Jackson-Vanik amendment.

An audience invited by Vice President Al Gore and comprising the American foreign policy elite heard Yeltsin say on September 27, 1994, that every Russian schoolchild knows what the Jackson-Vanik amendment stands for.

What it had meant, of course, was the limitation of American trade benefits, notably most-favored-nation tariff treatment (MFN) and subsidized US Export-Import Bank credits, until Moscow removed obstacles to Jewish or general emigration.

Now that virtually all impediments to emigration have been removed, the Russian chief of state could bask in the glow of approbation.

What prompted senator Jackson to undertake his historic initiative was a secret decision of the Kremlin in August, 1972, to impose an exorbitant "diploma tax" clearly designed to halt the flow of Jewish emigrants to Israel which had begun only some 18 months earlier.

An emergency meeting of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry leadership was called in September, 1972, to respond to a brutal assault on international standards. Senator Jackson addressed the group and promised urgent legislative action. The following month, with the cooperation of senators Abraham Ribicoff and Jacob Javits, Jackson prepared a statute that would refuse trade benefits to a "non-market economy country" which denied its citizens the right to

emigrate or which imposed more than a nominal tax on emigration. Three-quarters of the Senate joined Jackson as sponsors.

The tough-minded Washington senator would be obliged to reintroduce the statute on April 15, 1973, at the following legislative session.

By then congressman Charles Vanik of Ohio had submitted (in February)

Jackson-Vanik: America's victory against a new serfdom

any) similar legislation in the House of Representatives with 237 co-sponsors. The expression of America's conscience could not be more clearly sounded. Its impact was extraordinarily quick and positive.

ON MARCH 21, 1973, Victor Louie, a Soviet journalist who had frequently acted as the mouthpiece of the KGB, announced that the "diploma tax" will not be enforced any more. He acknowledged that the Kremlin decision was a result of congressional pressure and concluded that Soviet Jews seeking to emigrate "have won a victory in the six-month war against the education tax."

At great personal risk, Andrei Sakharov, the great scientist and humanist, wrote an "open letter" to the US Congress on September 14, 1973, urging that the Jackson-Vanik amendment be enacted into law.

In Sakharov's view, the amendment on the "minimal right" of emigration was absolutely essential for creating the required "mutual trust"

needed to achieve détente. What Jackson-Vanik stood for, he said, was nothing less than a "policy of principle." Were Congress to reject it, it would be "a betrayal of the thousands of Jews and non-Jews who want to emigrate, of the hundreds in camps and mental hospitals, of the victims of the Berlin Wall."

On December 20, 1974, the Jackson-Vanik amendment was adopted by Congress, together with the Trade Reform Act to which it was attached. The legislation was signed into law by president Gerald Ford on January 10, 1975. One day after the congressional enactment, the Kremlin launched a vast media campaign attacking Jackson-Vanik.

Just a few years after the Kremlin's repudiation of Jackson-Vanik, it signaled clearly to Washington that it would welcome an agreement on most-favored-nation tariff treatment. In 1978, Soviet Jewish emigration jumped to 28,000, and in 1979 to an unprecedented 51,000.

While Moscow's main motivation for the removal of obstacles to granting exit visas was to win Senate approval of a SALT-2 agreement that was then being negotiated by the two superpowers, it was at the same time prepared to reach a new understanding on trade.

Thus, long before the massive recent exodus of Soviet Jews to Israel and the West, beginning in 1989, Jackson-Vanik had vividly demonstrated its great humanitarian value. No wonder that a major Twentieth Century Fund-sponsored study on international emigration practices lauded Jackson-Vanik as "the single most effective step the US has ever taken against the new serfdom (of emigration restrictions)."

The writer was a leader in the struggle for Soviet Jewry.

The writer is a freelancer.

The Jerusalem
Casino
fever

AARON SITTE

GAMBLING
fact — was not
the only reason
the Knesset passed
the law at least twice
last week. And even
if it is passed, proper
regulation of the
industry is a long
process.

The expert witness
said the government
must be prepared to
enforce the law. He
also warned that the
law could be used to
control the industry
by the gambling industry.

In reply to a question
from a member of the
Knesset, the minister
said that the government
was committed to
enforcing the law.

The minister's answer
was the committee's
conclusion.

My son the crook
It's no job in
a nice Jewish
in Israel

acted by the Israeli
government. The law
was passed by the
Knesset and the
Minister of Justice.

Like many other
laws, the law was
passed by the
Knesset and the
Minister of Justice.

As a result of the
law, the government
is committed to
enforcing the law.

Such a law is
needed to control
the industry and
to protect the public.

The law is a
necessary step
to control the
industry and to
protect the public.

Now the government
is committed to
enforcing the law.

On this point, the
minister said that
the government was
committed to
enforcing the law.

What is the
government's
policy on the
law?

The government
is committed to
enforcing the law.

What is the
government's
policy on the
law?

The government
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enforcing the law.

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Mr. Speaker Taking Power In the Age Of Defiance

By ADAM CLYMER

THE time of Newt began with soft words and hard votes, with a conciliatory, even humble speech from the new Speaker, and then a steamroller of 15 roll-call votes with not a single Republican defection over 14 hours.

But whether this lasts a moment, a season or an era depends not only on the determination, organization and intelligence of Newt Gingrich of Georgia, but even more on three historical factors over which he has little or no control.

The first of these, the policy goals he seeks, is something the academic-minded Mr. Gingrich has plainly thought about. If there is one goal of his movement, it is a government that spends less, and he readily acknowledges that cutting spending substantially will not be easy for Congress. The public wants the government shrunk, all right, but only the parts that affect the other guys.

The second, the atmosphere in which Congress works, is a factor the bomb-throwing politician has helped create. For more than a decade he threw grenades at the reputation of Congress — many of them supplied by the Democrats who were his targets. It is an open question whether the public has the patience, and the hope, to give the House back the public credit it requires to make hard decisions on issues like spending.

Questioning Authority

And the 50th Speaker of the House of Representatives is pre-eminently a product of the third element: an America far less obedient than it was the last time a Speaker claimed so much authority. In the days of Joseph Cannon of Illinois, who left office 84 years ago.

To continue the sort of success he showed last week, Mr. Gingrich will need a willingness to follow leaders that has been absent for years not only from Capitol Hill and party politics, but from schools, churches and offices across the country. The very fact that "position" counts for less was essential to Mr. Gingrich's scrapping of the old rules, now it casts a shadow over his ability to succeed in a lasting way.

He has displayed his power by picking committee chairmen without regard to seniority and exerting vast influence on committee assignments. He tells committee chairmen when to finish their bills, rather than listening to their explain why they can't.

For now he can exert authority, in ways Tom Foley never dreamed of, because House Republicans know they owe him their majority and their chairmanships. He won it for them, with his attacks on Democratic leaders, with his aggressive denunciation of the old regime as corrupt, with his fund-raising efforts and with the time he spent campaigning for them.

He has not had to demand much so far. That first day, the one that ended at 2:25 A.M. Wednesday, was symbolic. A series of reforms of House rules and customs, some important and some trivial, put out a message of hard-working, new management, determined to make the place run more democratically and

Continued on page 2



Newt Gingrich now controls an institution he helped weaken. At the end of his first day as Speaker, he met supporters at a Washington hotel.

Behind the Chechnya Disaster

Leading Russia Into the Quagmire

By STEVEN ERLANGER

AS Boris N. Yeltsin's "quick little war" in Chechnya turns into an Afghanistan-like quagmire — or, worse, a debacle putting the whole Russian leadership at risk — Russians aren't alone in wondering who actually decided to invade. Put another way, the question is: Who runs Russia?

Back in 1979, when the Soviet Union decided to invade Afghanistan, the plan went through the Politburo by a single vote, or so the story goes. There's less information on the war in Chechnya, in which hundreds, including a major general in the Interior Ministry, have died. Still, what follows is a reasonable guess.

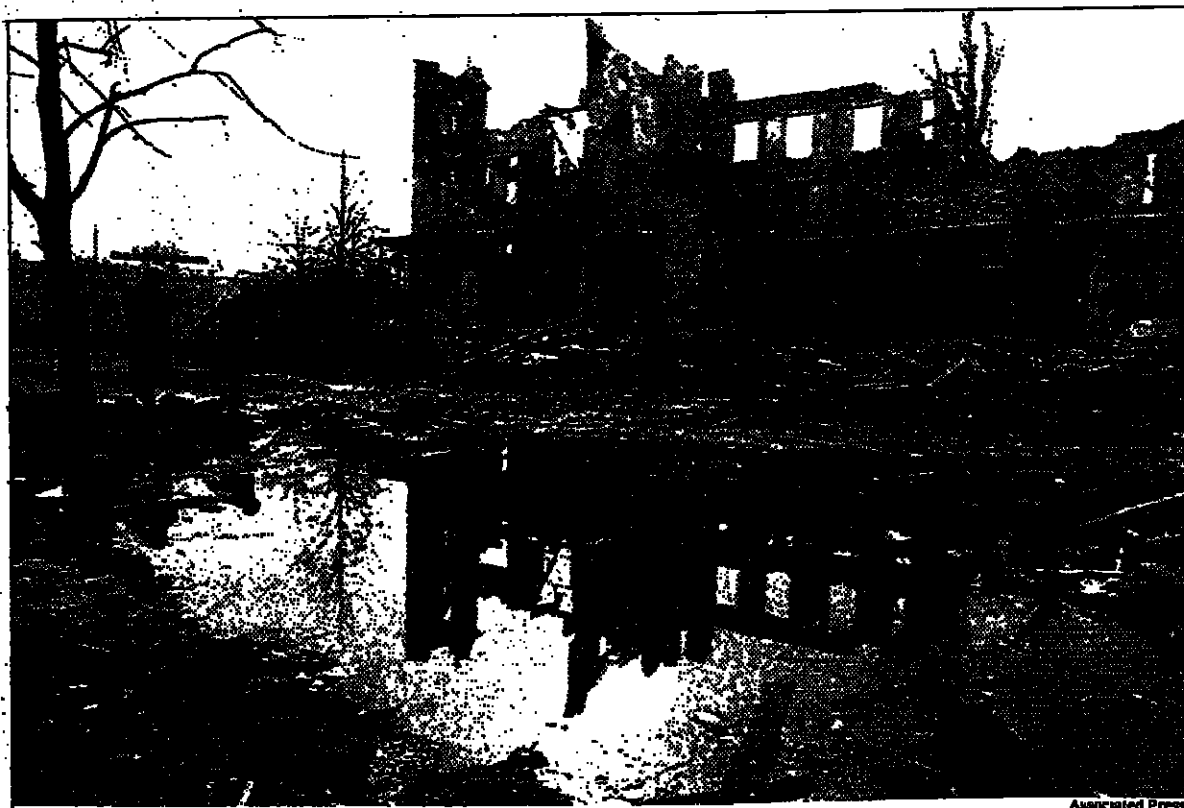
From the decisions last summer to try to subvert Chechnya's secessionist leadership to the December invasion, this has not been a product of consultation by President Boris N. Yeltsin with democratically elected leaders. The operation has been run by the Security Council of the Russian Federation, a small group of unelected officials whose power resides in their personal ties to Mr. Yeltsin. The main members of the Council — the Defense Minister, the Interior Minister and the chief spy — report directly to Mr. Yeltsin.

At the same time, circling around Mr. Yeltsin are various aides and cronies who may not all sit on the council, but who have an important influence over his thinking, his appointments and his grasp of reality.

Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin (also unelected) sits on the Security Council too, but his role is hazy because he is really the boss of the economic and social tasks of the Government, not the military and security ones. And he has been distancing himself from the Chechnya war as fast as he can.

So who decided? A group that can be broken down to three parts: Mr. Yeltsin's aides and cronies, the generals and the spies. None of them has been elected to anything, though all are committed to a non-Communist and somewhat more democratic Russia.

THE FRIENDS OF BORIS. As Mr. Yeltsin has become more isolated politically, turning away from more



Russian bombs hammered the Chechen capital as Moscow newspapers questioned who was in charge of the disastrous campaign. Last week, Chechen civilians picked their way through the rubble of Grozny.

liberal allies who supported him in his fight against the Communist Party, he has come to rely more and more on trusted loyalists, friends and associates from his earlier career. Many are from Sverdlovsk, now Yekaterinburg, where he was the party boss. They are people he knew intimately in a less harried time, who played and drank with him and stood by him as his own career zoomed, plunged then rocketed once more. And they

stand by him now, when life is hard again.

If anything, the cronies represent Mr. Yeltsin's interests, feel it vital that he have strong lines to nationalist feeling and centrist politicians, and are relatively conservative economically.

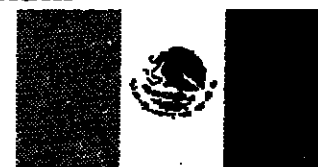
Along with the generals and the spies, they are

Continued on page 3

Fessing Up Mexico stops believing its own propaganda.

By Tim Golden

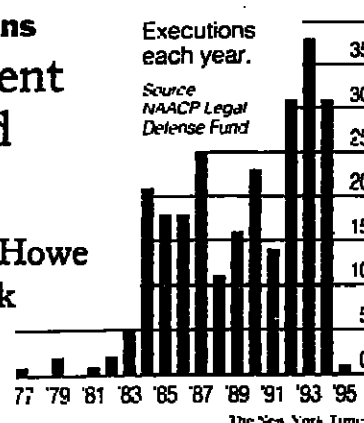
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It Happens Innocent — and dead.

By Sam Howe
Verhovek

4



The Raise Is in the Mail The economic tide is high, but paychecks remain beached.

By Louis Uchitelle

4

The World

Mexicans Find Dreams Devalued

By TIM GOLDEN

WITH dreams of new prosperity evaporating all around him, the young economist who became Mexico's President last month, Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León, said the time had come for people to hear the truth. "The development of Mexico demands that we recognize with all realism that we do not constitute a rich country but a nation of grave needs and wants," he said.

In order to save his countrymen, Mr. Zedillo said in a televised address on Tuesday, he had to make them poorer, at least for a time. And like his adjustment of the peso's exchange rate, the sudden, official devaluation of Mexicans' place in the economic world may have been as imperative as it was awkward.

To people who had heard for six years that a bright future beckoned just beyond the collapsing peso immediately brought back the specter of high inflation. The Government's plan to fix the problem and lure

Agreement still sets Mexico apart from its neighbors, even in harder times.

Most important, the current crisis is one of liquidity, not solvency. Under Mr. Salinas, Mexico used short-term investment from abroad to help pay for its imports; a stable peso to attract the investors, and big reserves of foreign exchange to steady the peso's value whenever investors moved their money back into dollars. Having nearly run out of reserves, the Government must now shrink the economy to correct its trade imbalance. But it does not face the sort of wholesale restructuring it once required.

Partly because of Mexico's progress, however, and partly because the Government missed clear opportunities last year to avoid the crisis, its impact on Mexicans seemed especially severe.

"People really believed that this was not going to happen, that the country was all right," a clerk at a Mexico City exchange house, José Coleman, 38, said as he sat around the other day, unable to find customers for his expensive dollars. "It is not, Salinas did not deal with the real problems."

In devaluation's harsh light, the stock market boom over which Mr. Salinas presided has started to look more speculative. Telefonos de México, the privatized phone company that was a favorite of foreign investors even as it continued to provide laughably poor service, has taken a beating.

Mexican officials have begun to acknowledge more openly that while the Salinas administration pushed the economy through a difficult and needed opening to foreign trade, it did relatively little to make the industrial base more competitive abroad. Of some 150,000 manufacturing companies, about 1,000 account for roughly three-fourths of the country's exports. For all the talk abroad of a "new" Mexican economy, the real change in what Mexico produced was less dramatic.

The small investors from Iowa and Oklahoma who bought Mexico's stocks and bonds and then got skittish about its peasant uprising and assassinations were said to have, in the market lexicon, weak hands. What many of them meant to buy was the promise of a first-world country evoked by Mr. Salinas and Nafta. The kind of Mexican face they saw was that of Jaime Serra Puche, the glib, English-speaking minister who negotiated the trade accord.

Believing in Panic

Mr. Serra's face looked somewhat different in Mexico. Even with a weak opposition, he was often criticized for quashing debate over Nafta. On issues like whether Mexico would accept the environmental and labor side amendments to the pact, he reversed



In the peso crisis, Mexicans have lost illusions as well as buying power. A Mayan Indian woman in rebellious Chiapas.



The boom on Mexico's stock exchange, at left, was largely speculative.

They did not forecast the rebels in the southern state of Chiapas or the unsolved murders of two governing-party leaders in a turbulent election year.

If it was obvious that such events could force the Government to spend its reserves trying to defend the peso, it was also clear that Mexico would have to achieve a higher level of political stability to entice foreign investors from liquid stocks into longer-term commitments. Mr. Zedillo began his presidential quest by stating that full democracy had become essential to Mexico's political stabilization. He then went on to run a campaign in which his party ceded as little as it could of the huge advantages that have helped keep it in power for 65 years.

Getting the Message

In facing his new crisis last Tuesday, Mr. Zedillo concluded his presentation of the emergency plan by sounding his old theme. "We must recognize the rightness of those who are dissatisfied with the limitations of our democratic life," he said. He then called for immediate talks on completing democratization, an appeal that reminded some Mexicans again of the money from Iowa.

"The investors don't care about democracy; they care about stability," said Alonso Lujambio, a political scientist. "They would be perfectly happy if you could achieve that with authoritarian government, but you can't anymore. Democracy is the only way, and I think Zedillo is starting to understand that."

back foreign investors was also bitterly familiar: sharp spending cuts, astronomical interest rates, layoffs and privatizations.

Yet Mr. Zedillo's response also suggested that he had inherited new accountability along with an overvalued peso. Trade unionists who sat quietly by not long ago as the value of their wages plummeted fought surprisingly hard this time before signing on to the freeze that the Government demanded. Opposition leaders called for the head of Mr. Zedillo's predecessor and political mentor, Carlos Salinas de Gortari, and the 43-year-old President acknowledged quickly that he had entered a different political world.

By almost any measure, the situation remains less critical than those Mexico faced when it defaulted on its foreign debt in 1982 or when its stock market crashed in 1987. The state's role in the economy has been substantially reduced. Trade is wider, the burden of debt less. In the eyes of many investors, the North American Free Trade

The Men Behind the Chechnya Disaster

Leading Russia Into the Quagmire



Gen. Pavel S. Grachev
The Defense Minister could become a major scapegoat.



Sergei V. Stepashin
The head of counter-intelligence sold the disastrous covert war.



Sergei A. Filatov
Boris Yeltsin's chief of staff could be a lifeline to liberals.



Oleg N. Lobov
Mr. Yeltsin trusts him — and got him onto the Security Council.



Viktor V. Ilyushin
The "first assistant" controls scheduling and much information.



Aleksandr V. Korzhakov
The major general is Mr. Yeltsin's bodyguard, buddy and adviser.

Continued from page 1

likely to have pushed Mr. Yeltsin into asserting the power of a weak central Government in a way that could be seen as "restoring order" in a chaotic and partly criminal region through which vital railways and especially oil-export pipelines run. These cronies are regarded with great suspicion by liberal democrats, who fear they will embrace authoritarianism rather than see Mr. Yeltsin undermined or defeated.

Maj. Gen. Aleksandr V. Korzhakov, 44, Mr. Yeltsin's loyal bodyguard, and Viktor V. Ilyushin, 47, who is Mr. Yeltsin's "first assistant" and controls his scheduling and a lot of his information flow, are the most trusted of these men.

General Korzhakov was assigned by the K.G.B. to protect Mr. Yeltsin in 1985, when he was brought to Moscow to run the city party and join the Politburo, and has stuck by him through all the ups and downs of the President's manic career. Mr. Yeltsin, who gave him his two stars, describes him as his most loyal friend and trusted adviser, and credits him with the plan to storm the Russian White House in October 1993.

Lately, however, General Korzhakov has been moving into other fields, like economic policy. Triangulate him somewhere between Woodrow Wilson's Colonel House, Richard Nixon's Bebe Rebozo, and Rasputin.

Mr. Ilyushin, who prefers vegetarian food, likes jazz and speaks some German, rose very fast in the Young Communist League of Sverdlovsk, Mr. Yeltsin's hometown. He trained as an engineer but moved quick-

ly into party work at the factory and beyond. He was noticed in 1980 by Mr. Yeltsin, then the regional party boss, who made him an aide, and he went to Moscow with Mr. Yeltsin in 1985. In the period of Mr. Yeltsin's disgrace after being bounced from the Politburo in 1988, Mr. Ilyushin worked for the Party in Afghanistan but he was back with Mr. Yeltsin in time for the campaign leading to the presidential elections of June 1991.

Oleg N. Lobov, 57, the secretary of the Security Council and an economic conservative, is another Sverdlovsk crony who worked as an engineer in a factory until turning to party work. He was Mr. Yeltsin's second secretary, or deputy, in Sverdlovsk from 1983 to 1985, then headed the regional executive. Mr. Yeltsin brought him to Moscow in 1987; he became an Armenian Communist Party official in 1989 and was almost immediately elected as a deputy. In August 1991, Mr. Yeltsin, fearing arrest, made Mr. Lobov head of a "provisional" Russian Government that hid in a bunker near Sverdlovsk. Mr. Chernomyrdin made him Economics Minister; he pushed for slower privatization, and his removal was a condition set by the reformer, Yegor T. Gaidar, before he would return as vice premier in 1993. So Mr. Yeltsin put this trustworthy functionary at the Security Council.

Another influential aide, and the only clear liberal democrat, is Sergei A. Filatov, 58, born to a poet's family and, since January 1993, Mr. Yeltsin's chief of staff. He is not likely to have had much influence on the Chechnya decision, but is available if Mr. Yeltsin wants someone to reach out to now that the adventure has

gone so badly, in order to mend relations with other democrats like Mr. Gaidar.

THE GENERALS. The Defense Minister, General of the Army Pavel S. Grachev, just 47, earned Mr. Yeltsin's respect by refusing to storm the White House in August 1991, and kept it by finally coming to his aid in October 1993, when troops shelled the building to oust defiant legislators. But he hesitated in 1993, until General Korzhakov pushed him to act, and Mr. Yeltsin is likely to offer him up as a major scapegoat of this war.

Disliked by the General Staff, in part because he rose on Mr. Yeltsin's coattails, General Grachev was already in trouble over allegations of rampant army corruption in the withdrawal of troops from Germany. He has made several rash public promises about how quickly his paratroopers could put an end to all this Chechnya independence nonsense, and the Russian press is gleefully repeating them. The mass-circulation Moskovsky Komsomolets, which hates General Grachev (one of its reporters, who was investigating military corruption, died after opening a booby-trapped briefcase), last week called him "Russia's most talented commander" in a headline, over a faked photo of him grinning above the corpses of Russian soldiers.

When Lithuania was restive in early 1991, he opposed the use of the army in interethnic disputes, saying that was the job of the Interior Ministry and the K.G.B. But it was the failure of those two ministries in Chechnya that apparently pushed General Grachev into using the army itself, however ill-prepared.

Gen. Viktor Yerin, the Interior Minister, also went along, but typically has kept a much lower profile.

THE SPIES. It was Sergei V. Stepashin, 42, the head of counter-intelligence, who organized and sold the idea of a covert war to subvert the Chechen leadership, in part to hit organized crime. But the Chechen opposition, despite Moscow's aid, failed in November and some troops acting clandestinely were captured, deeply embarrassing Mr. Yeltsin.

It was likely then that the decision was made not to give up in Chechnya and await a parliamentary investigation of the covert war, but to press ahead with an invasion. So Mr. Stepashin, too, may pay the price.

Mr. Stepashin earned his stripes with Mr. Yeltsin by resisting the 1991 coup. He also worked to bring the Soviet K.G.B. under Russian, and hence Mr. Yeltsin's, control. But his "police origins" in the Interior Ministry rankle many in the K.G.B.

In 1989, Mr. Stepashin called on viewers of Lenin-grad television not to take part in pro-democracy rallies. But he was a reform Communist, helping form a "leftist center" faction at the Russian Supreme Soviet and serving as chairman of its defense and security committee. In August 1991, he quit the party.

He has spoken against the involvement of the security services in politics; today, he says his views are moderately liberal. But he opposed too big a purge within the K.G.B., saying that one can't just splash out all the mud of 70 years at once, because it isn't clear "on whose water mill it will flow."

Ideas & Trends

Recovery? Not in Your Paycheck.

By LOUIS UCHITELLE

SOMETHING is wrong with America's economic boom. After nearly four years of ever-stronger growth, people's wages should be going up faster than their expenses. For most people they're not, and this is the first time in decades that a recovery has gone so long without putting more money in more pockets. And now, if the recovery runs out of steam in 1995 — as so many economists predict — that money might never show up.

Raising wages has become the No. 1 economic issue in the nation today. Robust economic growth and rapid job creation are no longer enough to raise spirits. Both occurred in plenty of time for the November election, and still the Democrats lost Congress.

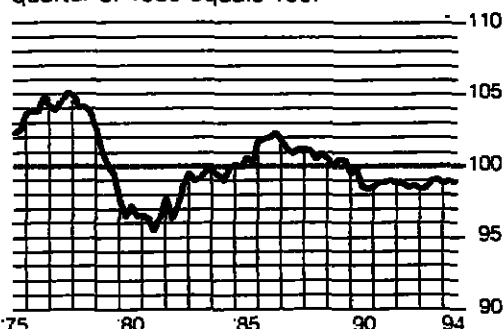
In his last speech to the nation, in mid-December, President Clinton made raising incomes, particularly wages, the new top priority. But neither the Democrats nor the Republicans are proposing ways to do this, except by lowering taxes.

"Think of the income tax-cut proposals," said Richard B. Freeman, an economist at Harvard, "as saying to American workers, 'Gee, we won't let you get wage increases through the job market, so we will give you some tax cuts, which are really wage increases, and we politicians, Democrats or Republicans, can claim credit for it.'"

For months, the Clinton Administration had count-

Real Wages: Flat in the '90's

Index of private wages and salaries for each quarter. It has been adjusted to remove the effects of inflation; the second quarter of 1989 equals 100.



The New York Times

offer similar evidence of stagnation.

Still, there are stories of hefty raises for ordinary workers.

The Gillette Company, for example, regularly upgrades the manufacturing technology at its razor factory in South Boston, where 2,000 people are employed. As more complicated machinery replaces older, simpler equipment, the company requires a higher proportion of very skilled workers.

"If someone is a Grade 11 operator making \$8 an hour, then we train him in the new skills he'll need and we promote him to a Grade 10 or Grade 9 operator, making \$10 an hour," said Edward DeGraan, a senior vice president of manufacturing at Gillette. "His old job is then eliminated."

That is a 15 percent raise, far above the annual inflation rate of nearly 3 percent.

The Making of Machinists

Similarly, metalworking shops in Rochester, their order books filled in a strong economy, need more machinists, or at least people who can perform some of the functions of a machinist. So they hire away retail clerks making \$7 an hour, train them for several months and put them to work as machinists at \$9 or \$10 an hour, a substantial jump.

The stores, in turn, hire even lower-paid employees away from restaurants and other establishments. Then their owners, being at the bottom of the wage chain, put

help-wanted signs in the window, hoping to attract the unemployed to their minimum-wage jobs.

But these examples represent a jump in pay levels for the workers involved, not a change in pay levels themselves. "Each company is reluctant to increase the pay assigned to a particular job," said David Wyss, senior economist at DRI/McGraw-Hill. "What they are doing is reaching down in the spectrum for people in lower-paying work."

And so far this job-shifting and reaching down has not involved enough workers to affect average wages nationally.

Between Recessions

In the pattern set after World War II, wage scales rose frequently between recessions. Each rising economy soon lifted all boats. Living standards would rise for tens of millions of people, whether they were job-hopping or staying put. In the 1980's, however, the recovery from the 1982 recession was nearly six years old before wages recovered. And so far in the 1990's, most boats have not risen at all.

Many explanations have been offered for the delay. The numerous layoffs and plant closings play a role. So do the weakening of labor unions, the alternative of cheaper workers abroad, inefficiency, and falling prices for computers, which hold down wages in that big industry.

Whatever the truth, the nation still possesses a huge pool of standby people eager to shift to higher wage jobs, or any jobs at all. This pool might disappear if the economy continues to grow strongly this year and probably next year as well, many economists say. But they also say the strong growth won't last; although many indicators remain strong, they suggest that the economy has passed its peak for this recovery.

That raises another issue. Suppose the market system fails to end the wage stagnation in the traditional way, by forcing employers to bid for scarce workers to keep their operations running at full capacity. Should the Clinton Administration or Congress or both take steps — other than their proposals for tax cuts and more training for more workers — to try to raise people's incomes before the 1996 election?

Neither the Republicans nor the Democrats are debating such things right now. But Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich said on Friday that the Administration was discussing an increase in the minimum wage. He also engages in some jawboning.

"American business has gotten everything it wished from this Administration: NAFTA, GATT, deficit reduction and vigorous promotion of U.S. exports," Mr. Reich said. "If American industry wants to maintain the loyalty of employees and a political consensus that is pro-business, it has got to get serious about training workers and increasing their pay."

When Justice Shows Its Darker Side



Jesse Dewayne Jacobs died by lethal injection.

By SAM HOWE VERHOVEK

HOUSTON

SPEAKING to the jurors who would sentence Jesse Dewayne Jacobs to death, Montgomery County District Attorney Peter Speers declared: "The simple fact of the matter is that Jesse Jacobs and Jesse Jacobs alone killed Etta Ann Urdiales." Actually, another prosecutor said a few months later, at the trial of Mr. Jacobs's sister, Bobbie Jean Hogan, in the same 1986 killing, it didn't happen that way at all: the sister pulled the trigger; Mr. Jacobs didn't even know she had a gun. No matter.

The state of Texas went ahead last week with the lethal injection of Mr. Jacobs, a former mechanic and lifelong drifter from Oklahoma. Officials argued that it did not make any legal difference who fired the fatal shot. No court ever sorted out the differing versions of events presented at the two trials. And death-penalty opponents and a Vatican theologian were left expressing horror that an innocent man had just been killed.

But while the prospect of such an injustice is one of the most potent arguments used by opponents, the uncertainty surrounding the Jacobs case raises a complex question for death penalty proponents. Is the risk of executing an innocent person worth the benefits they see in capital punishment?

The answer, at least that suggested in several interviews with such proponents, all of whom conceded that wrongful executions occur, is a surprisingly vigorous yes. One likened the death penalty to a childhood vaccine approved by the government with full knowledge that at least one child, somewhere, would die from an adverse reaction.

Performing the moral cost-benefit analysis for the death penalty.

"The last refuge of the anti-death-penalty people is to make the emotional argument that the system has to be so perfect that you can never make a mistake," said Dale M. Volker, a Republican State Senator from western New York who is a leader of the effort to return the death penalty to New York, now virtually assured since Gov. George E. Pataki is pledged to sign a measure vetoed for 12 years by Mario M. Cuomo.

"I would never think it's impossible," said Mr. Volker, a former police officer. "You would hope that would never happen, but the mere fact that you might fail does not argue that you shouldn't do it."

Death-penalty opponents cite the Jacobs case, recent Supreme Court rulings sharply limiting death-row inmates' ability to present new evidence of innocence and at least two cases, one in Texas and one in Alabama, in which death-row inmates were declared wrongfully convicted and freed.

Still, the question is increasingly urgent, given the pace of executions in this country — 38 in 1993, the most since the Supreme Court reinstated the death penalty in 1976, and 31 last year.

Many proponents of the death penalty stress its "deterrent value," saying that there will be fewer murder victims even if it also means innocent people will be executed. Others point out that executions are the only way to ensure that those who have killed will never kill again.

Mr. Volker cited the case of Lemuel Smith, a New York murderer who strangled a guard while he was in prison. "If he had been executed, that corrections officer would be alive today," he said.

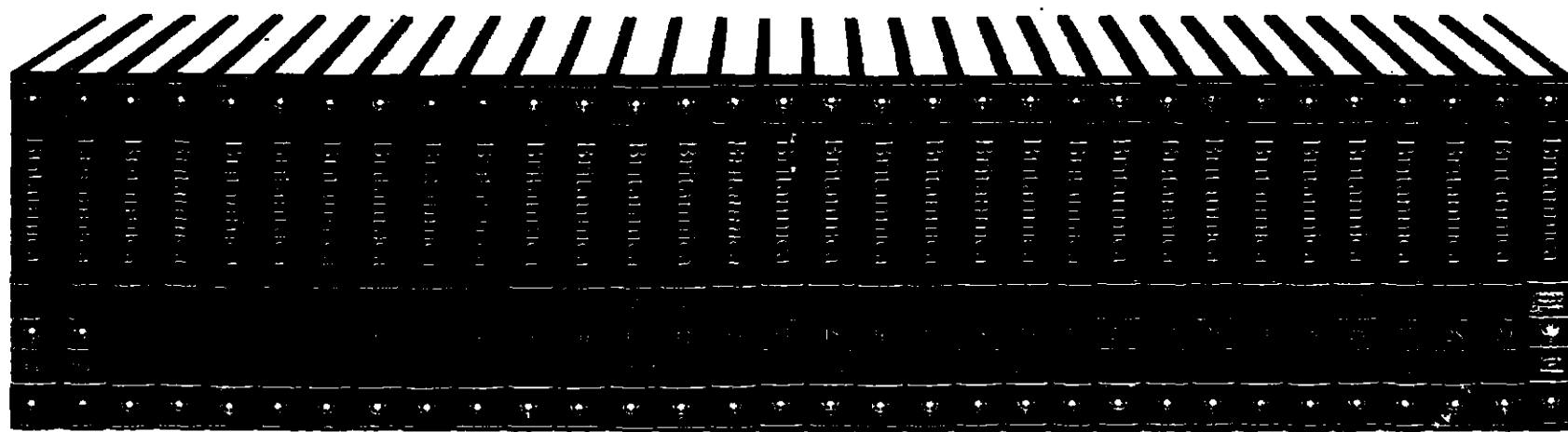
Laurin A. Wollan Jr., an associate professor in the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Florida State University, who studies and supports the death penalty, says the risks are unquestionable. "Innocent people have been executed," he said. "The value of the death penalty is its rightness vis-à-vis the wrongness of the crime, and that is so valuable that the possibility of the conviction of the innocent, though rare, has to be accepted."

Referring to death-penalty opponents, Paul D. Kamenar, executive legal director of the Washington Legal Foundation, said, "I would gladly give them a couple of questionable cases that they are harping about in return for their agreeing to recognize that in the vast majority of cases, there is no question of the guilt of those being executed."

If Mr. Jacobs was a victim of injustice, he was not a notably sympathetic one. He had a voluminous rap sheet and a previous conviction for murder in Illinois, for which he had been paroled. But prosecutors at the trial of his sister, who used Mr. Jacobs as a witness and succeeded in convicting her of involuntary manslaughter, stated that the events they described at his trial did not happen. His sister drew a 10-year sentence.

The 44-year-old Mr. Jacobs was executed last Wednesday. "I have committed a lot of sins in my life," he said in the execution chamber. "Maybe I do deserve this. But I am not guilty of this crime."

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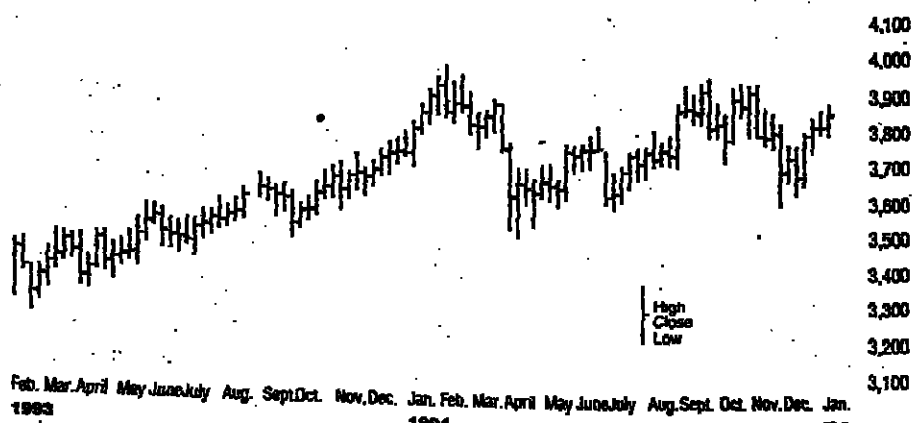
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The Stock Markets Last Week

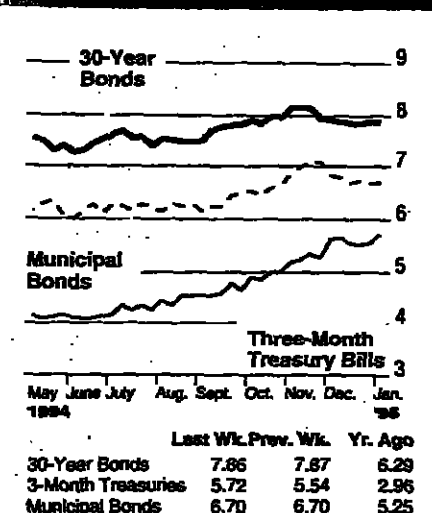
DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGE



MARKET DIARY

	NYSE	NASDAQ	AMEX
Advanced	1,609	2,294	440
Declined	1,139	2,058	347
Unchanged	308	918	163
Issues Traded	3,056	5,270	950
New Highs	56	122	30
New Lows	145	139	40

INTEREST RATES



MARKET INDEXES

	Close	Chg	%Chg	YTD %
D. J. Indust	3,867.41	+32.97	+0.86	+0.86
D. J. Transp	1,501.37	+46.33	+3.18	+3.18
D. J. Util	184.35	+2.83	+1.56	+1.56
S&P 500	460.68	+1.41	+0.31	+0.31
S&P Indust	547.44	-0.07	-0.01	-0.01
NYSE Comp	251.59	+0.65	+0.26	+0.26
Nasdaq	749.69	-2.27	-0.30	-0.30
Amex	433.12	-0.55	-0.13	-0.13
Russell 2000	248.08	-2.28	-0.91	-0.91
Wilshire 5000	4,546.99	+5.37	+0.14	+0.14
Value Line	277.98	+0.46	+0.17	+0.17

New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE				PERCENTAGE GAINERS				PERCENTAGE LOSERS			
Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	%Chg.	Last	Chg.	Pct.	Last	Chg.	Pct.		
TelMex	412235	367 1/2	- 1/2	ChkPrt	22 1/2	+ 3/8	1.8	GrpMex B	5 1/2	- 1/4	29.5
RJR	219791	5 1/4	+ 1/4	CompCre	6 1/2	+ 1	18.2	GrpTII	12 1/2	- 1/4	25.6
D. J. Transp	196754	26 1/2	+ 3/8	RoweF's	5 1/2	+ 7/8	17.5	GrpMex L	6 1/2	- 1/4	25.4
WalMart	187237	22	+ 3/4	TrnTst	13 1/2	+ 2	17.4	GrpCass	17	- 1/4	24.4
GM	126618	43 1/4	+ 1 1/2	SpitSup	12	+ 13 1/4	17.1	Empica	11 1/2	- 3/4	23.4
Chrysler	117453	52 1/2	+ 3 1/2	NatSt	17 1/4	+ 2 1/2	17.0	BufetInd	23	- 6 1/2	22.0
EndesaSpn	102984	38 1/2	+ 2 1/2	StdCm	14	+ 2	16.7	GrpUSA L	14 1/2	- 3/4	20.1
AT&T	101115	48 1/4	+ 2	SallieM	37 1/2	+ 5 1/2	16.5	C G Dina L	6	- 1 1/2	20.0
FordM	97060	28 1/2	+ 1 1/2	StdLoan	21 1/4	+ 3	16.4	DescSaDe	19	- 4 1/2	19.6
PhilM	90199	57 1/2	+ 3 1/2	Dole	26 1/2	+ 3 1/2	15.8	BancoFran	17 1/4	- 4 1/2	19.3
Motors s	89638	58	+ 3 1/2	WHX wt	8 1/2	+ 1 1/2	15.3	GrpInMas B	13 1/2	- 3 1/2	18.9
YPF Soc	87727	20 1/2	+ 3 1/2	PennFt	15 1/2	+ 2	15.2	GrpInDur n	11 1/2	- 2 1/2	18.6
IBM	84740	75 1/2	+ 1 1/2	USG wt	9 1/2	+ 1 1/2	15.2	Batiml	9	- 2	18.2
IGame	83924	14 1/4	+ 1	FMRoyT	5	+ 5/8	14.3	GrpEmbott n	11 1/2	- 2 1/2	17.4
PepsiC	81713	34 1/4	+ 1 1/2	UnoRst	14 1/2	+ 1 1/4	13.9	GrpUSA D	13 1/4	- 2 1/4	17.2

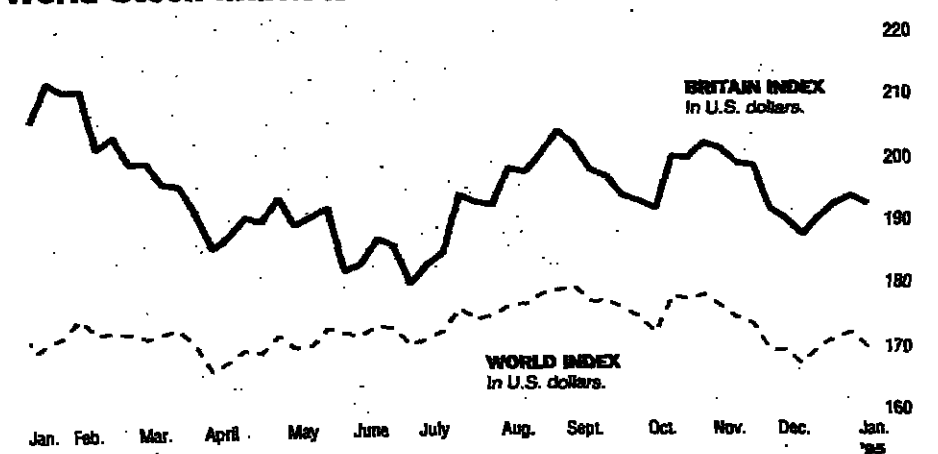
Nasdaq

MOST ACTIVE				PERCENTAGE GAINERS				PERCENTAGE LOSERS			
	Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.		Last	Chg.	Pct.		Last	Chg.	Pct.
MCI	136074	18 1/2	+ 1/2	Futbiotics un	5 1/2	+ 2 1/2	81.0	OkDesignSys	7 1/4	- 6 1/2	47.3
BayNetw/s	133091	29 1/2	+ 1 1/2	HudTch	9 1/2	+ 3 1/2	65.9	Viewig	10 1/2	- 8 1/2	45.3
AppleC	125914	42	+ 3	DataRoc	5 1/2	+ 1 1/2	62.5	Novi	8 1/2	- 4 1/2	35.7
Intel	125108	65	+ 1 1/2	SportsL	1 1/2	+ 2 1/2	44.2	Variflex	15 1/2	- 5 1/2	28.0
NextelCm	123435	12 1/4	+ 2 1/2	Cyberonic	5	+ 1 1/2	42.9	WinstrCom	6 1/2	- 2 1/2	26.6
Viewig	116165	10 1/2	+ 8 1/2	UnvStMd	5 1/2	+ 1 1/2	38.2	GB Food	5 1/2	- 2	25.8
Mocst s	111039	60 1/2	+ 1 1/2	PandaPrj wt	6 1/2	+ 1 1/2	37.5	ElekTek	6 1/2	- 2	23.5
Cisco s	100478	34 1/2	+ 1	Croon	14 1/2	+ 4	37.2	PosResTV	14	- 4 1/2	23.3
AppliedM s	84969	40 1/4	+ 1 1/2	Sepracr	5 1/2	+ 1 1/2	36.4	EthichH	5	- 1 1/2	23.1
Novell	82693	17 1/2	+ 1 1/4	BKhwk	10 1/2	+ 2 1/4	34.4	TufcoTch	5	- 1 1/2	23.1

American Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE				PERCENTAGE GAINERS				PERCENTAGE LOSERS			
Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.		Last	Chg.	Pct.		Last	Chg.	Pct.	
ViacomVar n	157861	1	- 1/2	HoopHl	8 1/2	+ 1 1/2	25.0	Hondo	9 1/2	- 2 1/4	19.2
IndiDigCm	72512	7 1/2	+ 1 1/2	PKWspYen wt	5	+ 1	25.0	BasCbl	7	- 1 1/2	17.7
Viacom B	67881	42 1/4	+ 1 1/2	OhArt	37	+ 7	23.3	Dalant	4 1/4	- 3/4	16.0
ResInt	65199	1 1/4	+ 3/8	FounPw	5 1/2	+ 1 1/4	23.3	GrpSaS	12 1/2	- 2 1/4	14.9
EchoBy	35255	9 1/2	+ 1 1/2	BearSHKP wt	5 1/2	+ 1	22.9	ColDta	13	- 2 1/2	14.1

World Stock Markets



Prepared by Goldman, Sachs & Co. using data derived from the FT Actuaries World Indices, a measure of stock market performance. The FT Indices are compiled jointly by The Financial Times Limited, Goldman, Sachs & Co. and NatWest Securities Ltd. in conjunction with the Institute of Actuaries and the Faculty of Actuaries.

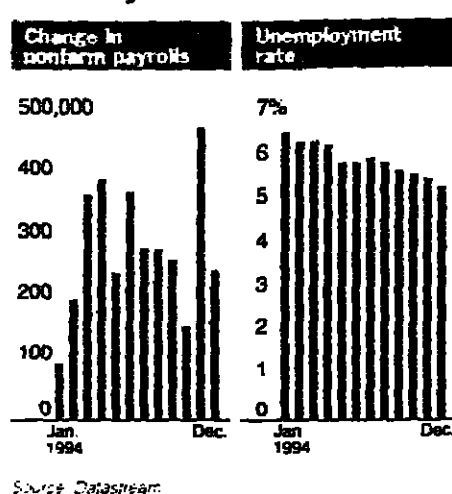
Country	PERFORMANCE IN U.S. DOLLARS				IN LOCAL CURRENCY			
	Index	Week % Chg.	YTD % Chg.	YTD Dividend Yield	Index	% Chg.	Ratio to \$	YTD % Chg.
Australia	165.73	-3.4	22	-3.4	22	4.01	143.85	-2.3
Austria	181.07	-0.9	13	-0.9	13	1.13	145.96	-0.8
Belgium	167.01	-0.8	11	-0.8	11	4.18	132.04	-0.1
Britain	193.36	-0.8	10	-0.8	10	4.17	184.53	-0.1
Canada	127.73	-1.3	15	-1.3	15	2.66	129.65	-1.4
Denmark	252.74	0.4	5	0.4	5	1.41	210.39	0.9
Finland	188.59	-1.4	3	-1.4	3	0.73	188.55	1.9
France	182.51	-0.6	9	-0.6	9	3.13	137.03	0.1
Germany	139.11	-2.9	20	-2.9	20	1.85	112.54	-2.5
Hong Kong	305.60	-8.3	23	-8.3	23	4.09	304.41	-6.0
Ireland	211.02	2.3	1	2.3	1	3.30	193.27	2.7
Italy	75.53	0.3	6	0.3	6	1.72	91.91	0.8
Japan	152.37	-2.9	19	-2.9	19	0.78	97.56	-1.4
Malaysia	467.06	-2.6	17	-2.6	17	1.83	458.96	-2.6
Mexico	1210.92	-14.5	24	-14.5	24	1.40	730.28	-4.2
Netherlands	214.89	-0.9	12	-0.9	12	3.37	171.28	-0.3
New Zealand	69.79	-3.0	21	-3.0	21	1.73	190.77	-2.5
Norway	206.72	-0.4	8	-0.4	8	1.72	248.84	-0.7
Singapore	371.42	-1.8	16	-1.8	16	2.24	293.82	-2.0
South Africa	330.70	-2.7	18	-2.7	18	4.45	130.10	-1.1
Spain	128.08	-1.6	2	-1.6	2	1.49	261.65	2.9
Sweden	234.92	-0.2	7	-0.2	7	1.83	133.54	-0.4
Switzerland	164.78	0.5	4	0.5	4	2.94	188.63	0.5
United States	167.48	-0.9	-0.9	3.10	150.24	-0.3		
Europe/Asia	162.63	-2.1	-2.1	1.99	123.52	-1.1		
World	170.79	-1.3	-1.3	2.33	145.80	-0.6		

Source: Goldman, Sachs & Co. Exchange rates as of Friday's London close.
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The Economy

The Economy's Dead. Long Live the Economy.

Two of last week's big stories seemed strikingly at odds. Republicans stormed Capitol Hill with the glee of schoolchildren entering a long-paddock playground, carried to glory on the shoulders of a failed economy. But hard on the heels of that triumphant return came news that that same economy finished the year on a mighty note: the unemployment rate fell to 5.4 percent, and more than a quarter million jobs were added in December. On top of that, there was a huge upward revision that made November's rise in payrolls the biggest in seven years. All this brought 1994's payroll expansion to 3.5 million, over a million more than in 1993 and the strongest in a decade. Now it might be logical to expect that such news, a clear inflation threat, would spook the markets. But in the bond market, rates actually fell a bit, and stock prices rose strongly.



Source: Datastream

Why Are These Men Smiling?

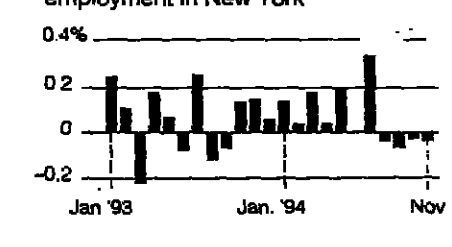


It's here. The Age of Gingrich. Sparks are flying. But the way Bill Clinton and Newt Gingrich smiled when they met, you'd think they were good ol' boys hunting the same duck. Which is what, defying every law of nature, they said they'd try to do. The first deal: the President won't lobby hard against a balanced-budget amendment. Republicans won't bust the budget with too-steep cuts in capital gains taxes. It's the Republicans' day, though, when Senate Democrats tried to scrap one bit of business-as-usual and bar members of Congress from taking lobbyists' gifts, the idea was summarily killed off.

What About New York?

Somehow the New York area fell off the bus a few months ago as the nation's economy sped gleefully onward. The region is one of the weakest in the nation, with job growth vanishing since July. (It did better in December, perhaps because of holiday sales jobs.) So those Federal Reserve rate increases — meant to cool things off nationwide — could plunge the city into an icy bath. And it could get worse: Charles Schumer of Brooklyn — that new rarity, a House Democrat — just released a study showing that the "Contract With America" would cost the city \$1.9 billion in Federal aid next year.

Percent change in nonagricultural employment in New York



The New York Times

What the Dividends Foretell

Each week, a different crystal ball peers into the economy's soul. Yes, we'll soon be hearing about the Super Bowl indicator. The latest tea leaf? Corporate dividends. An S&P study out last week showed that while few companies are cutting dividends, they're not quite as quick to raise them. True, payout increases were up in '94 from '93, but the rise wasn't as steep as a powerful economy might suggest. Since directors hate to cut dividends, and thus avoid raising them unless they're sure they can be sustained, this could be a sign of wavering confidence.

Orange County Digs Out

Raise taxes? In Orange County? Don't be ridiculous. It's "not going to happen," said an adviser to the county. "I will not support any new taxes," said a county supervisor. Californians feel strongly about such things. Never mind that in the wake of the derivatives debacle, the county — the very symbol of suburban affluence — can't pay its bills. It did come up with \$40 million in budget cuts recently to try to dig itself out, but it said last week that its shortfall was an awful lot more — \$172 million for the next six months. So without taxes, or a miracle, a lot of services are probably going to disappear.

Paying Hitler's Bills

The time, the 1920's. The world had been made safe for capitalism. America was roaring. Germany was shattered, and Americans bought \$210 million in German bonds. Not a wise move. When Hitler came along, he treated these bonds with his typical respect, and Germany quickly defaulted — with Roosevelt reportedly saying, with a laugh, "Serves the Wall Street bankers right." Those bonds weren't forgotten, though — part of the tab was paid years ago — and now Germany's squaring its debts. It's offering new, presumably more solid bonds to investors, or, more likely, their descendants. Are you among them? Call Deutsche Bank. Now, where were those bonds?

Just One Minus Sign . . .

Now we know what was behind that vanishing payment at Fidelity Magellan. It was the tiniest thing, Fidelity just told shareholders in a letter — just a missing minus sign. An accountant, transcribing financial records onto a spreadsheet, accidentally turned a \$1.3 billion loss into a \$1.3 billion gain. But that \$2.6 billion error was no small thing for investors who'd been told in November that they'd get \$4.32 a share, then probably spending it before they got it, and ended up with nothing. A fitting end for a bleak year in mutual-fund land.

World Markets/Richard W. Stevenson

Schweppes and the Battle for King Cola

WHEN Cadbury Schweppes P.L.C. released its last earnings report in September, the soft drink and candy company was bubbling over with optimism. Pretax profit was up by 23.2 percent for the first half of the year, the merger of A & W Brands into its beverage business in the United States had gone smoothly and unusually warm summer weather in Europe seemed to promise a strong sales increase for the second half of the year. But in the last few months, the fizz has gone out of Cadbury Schweppes, at least as far as investors are concerned. The stock, which rallied over the summer after having plunged along with the rest of the market earlier in the year, has fallen sharply again since September.

Coke's sales continue to grow in Britain, but it has been losing market share. Taylor Nelson AGB, a market research firm, reported in December that Coke's market share in supermarket purchases in Britain fell below 50 percent for the first time in November. The firm said Coke had a 42 percent share in the last week of November, down from 54 percent in October.

The cola war has investors worried that profit growth in Cadbury's beverage business will slow or reverse, especially since the competition has sent retail prices down by 15 percent this year. Large supermarket chains, where the fight is currently most intense, account for a relatively small portion of the company's total sales and earnings, said Edouard de Boisselin, an analyst at Merrill Lynch in London. Still, he said, the competition is not going to help earnings or investor sentiment toward the stock.

"Margins are likely to be negatively affected," Mr. de Boisselin said. "It will put pressure on part of their business." Mr. de Boisselin said Cadbury Schweppes is a "good, solid, well-managed company." But he said the cola wars and other ques-

tions hanging over the company make him neutral on the stock, which he said was likely to do no better than to track the overall market.

Among the other questions swirling around Cadbury Schweppes are the extent to which it will be able to match last summer's strong soft drink sales, helped as they were by unusually warm weather in Europe, and perhaps most important, the company's long-term intentions toward the Dr Pepper/Seven-Up Companies, the American soft drink maker in which Cadbury already has a 26.9 percent stake.

Cadbury has been debating for some time whether to try to acquire the rest of Dr Pepper/Seven-Up in a bid to solidify its position as the No. 3 soft-drink company in the United States and the world. In a Securities and Exchange Commission filing in the United States in October, the company said it had had "exploratory" discussions about taking over Dr Pepper/Seven-Up, but had no firm plans.

Dr Pepper/Seven-Up has so far resisted Cadbury's calls for a seat on its board, and it is unclear whether Cadbury could make an offer that would not provoke a hostile response.

Any bid for Dr Pepper would probably require Cadbury to issue more shares through a rights offering to raise cash, a prospect that would force current holders to put up more money or see their holdings diluted.

"If they did take Dr Pepper on board at a very large cost, something that would require some form of equity issue, one has to question whether the market would be prepared to accept an issue of the magnitude required," said one London-based analyst who spoke on the condition of anonymity. "The issue is whether as a result of the reduction in free cash flow that will be the inevitable result of the cola war in the U.K., the group's intention as far as expansion into other markets will be stymied," the analyst said.

Currency

	Last Week	Prior Week	Year Ago
Japanese Yen per Dollar	101.40	99.73	111.80
German Mark per Dollar	1.5645	1.5495	1.7283
Canadian Dollar per U.S. Dollar	1.4003	1.4014	1.3183
British Pound per U.S. Dollar	1.5495	1.5665	1.4930
Gold	\$371.80	\$382.80	\$386.25
Republic National Bank			

Currency: Friday NY Close

The New York Times

Founded in 1851

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Anybody Home?

The Democrats are in the throes of an advice crisis. For once, there is a shortage of people eager to tell the President exactly what he needs to do. Meanwhile, the dangerous White House public-relations team continues to display its gift for feckless hairsplitting (the Clinton Head flyover) and humiliating imagery (the President posing with two terminally lame ducks).

Well, things do look bad for the Razorback Renaissance. Pretty soon, a bulb will have to blink on over Bill Clinton's head or they can turn the lights out at the re-elect office. But with time and discipline, Mr. Clinton could again become a factor in shaping the national policy agenda that was his alone to write only two years ago.

He has a couple of things working for him. One, the old Democratic crustaceans are gone. Better a Dick Gephardt trying to bushwhack you than a Tom Foley saying "Don't worry, Boss." Second, House Speaker Newt Gingrich remains slightly out of control. His tarmac sermonette on the need for journalistic cheerleading is only the latest example of a Ganyesque conviction that he has been sworn in as maximum-leader-in-charge-of-all-known-thought. The betting here is still that the voluble Georgian will not self-destruct, but he is creating an opening for Mr. Clinton to look large, calm and — yes, say it out loud all you senior White House aides — even Presidential.

Presidents, of course, have programs, convictions and an overarching vision. Any Clinton comeback must start with a strategy for confronting this President's unique double-barreled credibility problem. The American people do not believe what Mr. Clinton says. In addition, they do not believe he knows what he believes. Homely vows about fighting until the last dog, or duck, dies will not fix this malady. What is needed is an attainable set of proposals, quickly embodied in streamlined legislation, that flow from the values upon which Mr. Clinton campaigned. Here's a starter kit:

1. Propose simplified health-care reform that sets universal coverage as a national goal, ends cherry-picking by insurers but — bowing to political realities — immediately subsidizes coverage only for low-income children and pregnant women.

2. Offer tough, but humane, welfare reform that recognizes the fact that a majority of Americans oppose Mr. Gingrich's punitive two-years-and-out rule.

3. Really push, this time, for a campaign reform bill that curbs PAC's and outlaws the lobbyist gifts that have just been endorsed by the new Republican majority.

4. Outsmart the Republicans on the politics of a bad idea by targeting the tax cut on truly middle-income families — those earning less than, say, \$75,000 a year. That rewards the workers who elected Mr. Clinton, rather than the affluent beneficiaries of the Gingrich plan.

5. Oppose the balanced-budget amendment as a sham and, as an alternative, support abolition of the industrial and agricultural subsidies now costing taxpayers \$225 billion to \$250 billion a year. The Democratic Leadership Council believes that Mr. Clinton should challenge the Republicans to whack these subsidies by \$50 billion in the new budget.

Such steps would enable Mr. Clinton to make the embracing speeches he now lacks the political authority to deliver. He is, after all, still a better orator than Newt Gingrich, and once, not long ago, he had a better message. But right now the public sees the Democrats as a husk, a party ready for a long redefinitional agony like the one that consumed the British Labor Party for over a decade.

The Bill Clinton of 1992 could explain why America needed a Democratic Party. He described it as a party that invests in people, not corporations. He described a modernized party that responds to economic change by re-educating workers and battling special interests instead of warring on the poor.

In 1995, a weaker Bill Clinton faces a harder task. He must define a valid role for government to a people angry at government and tired of him. In other words, he is up against what George Bush inelegantly called the vision thing. Lack of a cohesive vision defeated Mr. Bush in 1992, and it can do the same for Mr. Clinton in 1996 unless he gets moving. An opportunity to do so still exists, but the moment is fleeting.

Higher Standards For Athletes

When the N.C.A.A. convention meets in San Diego tomorrow, the college presidents and athletic directors need to take special note of Stephen Marbury, the high school basketball wizard who caused a national stir last week when he announced that he would play for Georgia Tech.

Like tens of thousands of young men all over the country, Stephen, now 17, has been seduced by the dream of a professional basketball contract, and said as much in his announcement on Thursday. But so were three brothers who came before him. His oldest brother, Eric, played at the University of Georgia and failed to graduate. His next two brothers, Donnie and Norman, followed a similar path and neither achieved the professional dream.

That Stephen is regarded as more talented than his brothers is beside the point. Fewer than one in a thousand kids who pin their hopes to the dream of a professional contract succeed. Of those who do, nearly all have been retired from the game within four years, ill prepared for life beyond the court. Meanwhile the athletes have helped their colleges to earn millions in television revenues, without even getting degrees in return.

In 1986, the N.C.A.A. sought to insure better

academic success with Proposition 48, a measure that raised eligibility standards for freshmen athletes. To play sports as a freshman, an athlete needs a 2.0 average in a high school core curriculum and a combined score of at least 700 on the Scholastic Assessment Test, about 200 points below the national average for college-bound seniors. Taken together, the first two Proposition 48 classes had 1,150 fewer black collegiate athletes. But because those who made the grade were better qualified, the number who graduated actually went up, by about 150, an increase of 6 percent.

Next year the N.C.A.A. is scheduled to introduce Proposition 16, which raises the standard again. Students will need a 2.5 average instead of 2.0. They will also be required to take more math and English courses. But some in the N.C.A.A. would like to derail the measure. Tomorrow, the N.C.A.A. is scheduled to vote on a proposal that would delay Proposition 16 by a year — and also lower the S.A.T. score that the new measure would require.

This attempt to delay and weaken Proposition 16 deserves resounding defeat. The higher standard is critical to educating athletes.

A Nuclear Deal, With Iran

Iran may add an atomic bomb to its arsenal within the next decade, perhaps within five years, American and Israeli officials warn. Before it is too late to head off that dangerous development, Washington needs to reconsider how to deal with Teheran on this issue.

The U.S. has sought to contain Iran, along with next-door rival Iraq. This policy of dual containment has in practice meant dual isolation, trying to minimize all contact and commerce, not only by Americans but also by other countries. That policy is apparently failing to keep Iran from getting what it needs to build a bomb.

However distasteful the regime in Teheran may be, if the principal U.S. goal is a non-nuclear Iran, Washington would be better off trying to strike a bargain like the one it made with North Korea. Israel, which has maintained quiet contacts with Teheran, may know of a suitable go-between.

Shunning Iran may appeal to those who have bitter memories of Teheran's humiliating mistreatment of American diplomats, but it aggravates Iranian paranoia, and adds motivation to build the bomb. It also impedes efforts to halt Iranian bomb-making by limiting diplomacy, and by trying to stop all other countries' commerce with Iran instead of focusing on trade in bomb-building technology.

Germany, India and France resent American accusations of appeasement for continuing their commerce with Iran but have gone along with American efforts to halt trade in bomb and missile technology. Pakistan, China and North Korea oppose the economic embargo in principle and have

been only too pleased to fill the void. Technology has also seeped out of leaky Russia, Ukraine and other former Soviet republics. Getting these countries to curb all nuclear-usable trade will be easier if it is not seen as part of a total embargo. Meanwhile, Washington is right to sustain a total ban on U.S. trade with Iran.

The outlines of a potential nuclear deal start with Iran's dismay over efforts to deny it nuclear reactors, which it is entitled to receive under the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. It has won some third-world support in advance of a review conference this spring on extending the treaty.

Iran may be amenable to the approach the U.S. took to North Korea. That means permitting delivery of the nuclear reactors Iran has bought from Germany, China, Russia and other countries. In return, Iran would have to go well beyond the requirements of the nonproliferation treaty by foregoing the reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel that turns it into bomb-making plutonium and accepting more intrusive monitoring of all its nuclear sites.

Nuclear diplomacy with Iran will be difficult. Unlike North Korea, which had been trying to open ties to the U.S., Iran's Government is still under the sway of fundamentalist militants who are prepared to use every means, including terrorism, to spread their version of an Islamic revolution. Isolating Iran, however, may be strengthening the militants. The time has not yet come for the U.S. to re-establish full commerce and contact with Iran. But isolation is not stopping Iran from building a bomb. A diplomatic nuclear deal is worth a try.

We Still Need C.I.A., but It Needs to Change

To the Editor:

"For C.I.A., History Is the Big Traitor" (The Week in Review, Jan. 1) nails the soft spots in national intelligence: the secondary role of intelligence in international crime; the competition of open-source information; the marginal potentials of intelligence to contribute to ecology, environment and even economic threats, and the lack of a vision of future strategic intelligence needs.

You also tell us that a relevant direction for the Central Intelligence Agency is an imperative for national security.

Robert M. Gates, when leaving the National Security Council to become Director of Central Intelligence, got President Bush to sign a directive to all executive departments to conduct a review of intelligence needs for the post-cold-war era. Largely based on these results came the cry, first from Mr. Gates and then from President's Clinton's C.I.A. Director, R. James Woolsey Jr., that the post-cold-war world was a more dangerous place and that intelligence had to do more with less.

They missed the point that the "more" is the marginal and inappropriate work that you rightly dismiss

as a basis for continuing the C.I.A. Post-cold-war geopolitical developments that will eventually force a more aggressive United States foreign policy have not matured to the point of sparking a response strategy. The national, ethnic and hound-dog crises that fill the news do not constitute a more dangerous world to United States citizens.

But this early period of the post-cold-war is transitional. It is a recess from the offensive foreign policy that we had to endure for four decades. Strategic intelligence needs by policy makers and defense planners are consequently ill defined.

But this doesn't mean no intelligence work. Intelligence must still monitor and interpret the major, glacierlike, regional geopolitical power shifts in all continents, and it will be of immense importance to our future well-being.

Future strategic threats include the Asian economic explosion; the declining rationale for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; Japan's growing political power; the increased economic strength of a confederated Europe, and Russia's future position in Eurasia.

While the consequences of these

geopolitical evolutions look ominous, the results are not predestined. Good foreign and defense policies will be able to minimize the negatives and even create new security opportunities. This will take good intelligence.

The country still needs a healthy Central Intelligence Agency, and there will be no doubt about it by the end of the century, provided that your article is taken as a wakeup call.

GORDON NEGUS

Falls Church, Va., Jan. 3, 1995

The writer was executive director, Defense Intelligence Agency, 1986-90.

Some Kind of Analysis

To the Editor:

Your Dec. 29 front-page news analysis on the Central Intelligence Agency's failings omits one that had tremendous repercussions on the United States and on the world.

You state that "throughout the cold war, the mission of the C.I.A. was clear," adding, "the Soviet Union was the target." You describe a concentrated effort to measure the Soviet military buildup. We have since learned that the size of this so-called buildup was grossly overestimated by the agency, resulting in an ever-escalating arms race, especially in nuclear weapons, at a cost of billions of dollars.

As has since been disclosed, it was the United States that led the development of newer and deadlier nuclear weapons, forcing the Soviet Union to respond to these threats from without and leading to proliferation in many other countries.

The result is still being felt in countless ways.

We have yet to come up with any practical means of disposing of dangerous nuclear wastes. Storage is deteriorating, adding to the danger.

There is great danger of nuclear materials that remain in the former Soviet Union will get into the hands of renegade countries or terrorists.

The economic cost has been felt in the tremendous national debt that has had a profound effect on our economy and quality of life. To deal with the budget deficit, programs to help the unemployed, rescue the homeless, improve the cities, provide a decent transportation system, clean up our environment and keep it clean are being slashed from inadequate financing.

With the C.I.A.'s kind of analysis, it makes one wonder why we need that agency at all. We taxpayers deserve better.

PAULINE SILVERMAN

Beachwood, Ohio, Jan. 2, 1995

A Contract for Our Royalist Congress

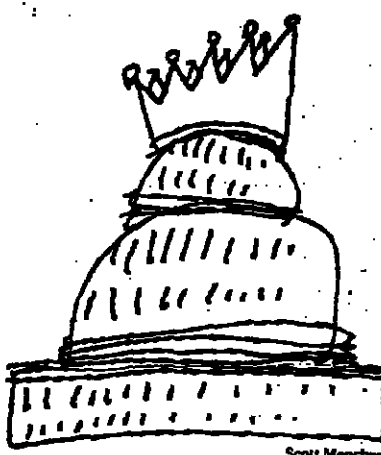
To the Editor:

Republicans in Congress have put forward a "Contract With America." I propose a three-item "contract" that all members of Congress, both houses, should adopt.

(1) Every March the Internal Revenue Service prepares the tax returns of representatives and senators. We taxpayers pay for this privilege, which should be abolished. Congress needs to be subjected to what we taxpayers are put through. Then it might simplify the process.

(2) Congress does not participate in Social Security like the rest of us. It has a Federal pension plan, 100 percent inflation-adjusted annually. It should be abolished, with all members placed on Social Security. Only when they and we share a common plan will they become reasonable about changes to the plan.

(3) Congress has its own health insurance plan. Members pay \$25 each month for family health insurance. They also have access to government hospitals, for free surgery and other care. We taxpayers pay for this privilege for them too. In this case again, their interests are not



those of the rest of the body politic.

The American people have created a royalist class: Congress! Members have exempted themselves from laws that affect our lives, and we have accepted this terrible mistreatment. We deserve something better, and it's time we demanded it.

HAROLD F. ROSENBAUM

Stamford, Conn., Jan. 4, 1995

How About Honoring American Dancers?

To the Editor:

Thanks to Frank Rich for his Jan. 1 column on the Kennedy Center Honors television broadcast. I agree that the program was wrongheaded, embarrassing and, well, lame.

The Harold Prince selections, which Mr. Rich notes were mere snippets of Mr. Prince's current Broadway hits, should keep thousands of potential theatergoers away from any box office. The composer Morton Gould, who was saluted by a military band playing melodies he didn't write, appeared on the lookout for someone to punch. And was a children's chorus, while nice, the right tribute for Kirk Douglas?

Even the briefest of mentions, this year especially, of Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis was woefully missed.

The final indignation, which Mr. Rich calls padding, was the appearance of the London cast of "Stomp."

I mean nothing against these talented performers, but isn't it insensitive for a Washington cultural ceremony to feature British artists when hundreds of American theater and dance companies are folding up because of Washington's indifference to arts financing? Our dancers could use a paycheck.

GARY HILL

New York, Jan. 3, 1995

Government Isn't in the Mercy Business

To the Editor:

At first I thought "The Quality of Mercy in 1995," your Jan. 1 lead editorial, was a parody. It was so full of left-wing, redistributionist clichés and code words that it seemed like a reprint of something out of the 1960's. But no, I thought, this is The New York Times. They take themselves much too seriously for that. They really mean it!

Dinosaurs and Destiny

To the Editor:

In a Jan. 3 Science Times article you report on a theory that dinosaurs died out after an asteroid hit sulfur-rich rock in what is now the Yucatan Peninsula of Mexico, producing a haze of sulfuric acid that blocked sunlight for decades. Had the rock not been rich in sulfur, you say, "the dinosaurs might well have survived the impact, thereby changing the course of evolution."

Actually, it was the demise of the dinosaurs that changed the course of evolution. Had the dinosaurs not been wiped out, evolution would have continued on the same path it had been following for at least 150 million years.

MEIRA BEN-GUR

Chicago, Jan. 3, 1995

When the Bible Becomes the Excuse for Killings at Clinics

To the Editor:

Your Jan. 2 front-page article on John C. Salvi 3d, the suspect in killings at a Massachusetts clinic and violence outside a Norfolk, Va., clinic, carries a picture on page 10 depicting a family praying for Mr. Salvi outside the Norfolk jail where he is being held. A sign they carry, with a biblical reference, states "God bless John Salvi Num 25:13."

Numbers 25:13 says: "It shall be for him and his descendants after him a pact of priesthood for all time, because he took impassioned action for his God, thus making expiation for the Israelites."

The him is Phinehas, grandson of Aaron the high priest. In Numbers 25:6-8, an Israelite brings a Midianite (non-Israelite) woman to the Tent of Meeting and in front of Moses and the whole Israelite community performs a brazen act. Phinehas, seeing this, takes a spear and stabs both through their genitals. There was no arrest or trial, just

Phinehas taking the law into his own hands, and for this God rewards him with a pact of priesthood. Mr. Salvi believes abortion is wrong and that he too can take the law into his own hands. He believes God sanctioned this act and will reward him for it.

This kind of fundamentalist thinking and the consequent militant impassioned action for one's God are one of the most frightening and dangerous aspects of our society today.

EDWARD J. KLEIN

Jamaica Estates, Queens, Jan. 2, 1995

Words Matter

To the Editor:

The abuse of language by some religious and political leaders is im-

portant in understanding the physical violence and murders that have occurred in abortion clinics.

The killers in Florida and Massachusetts are following out the logic that equates a fetus with a baby, the abortion of a fetus with a murder, and the abortion of many fetuses as a holocaust.

A fetus is not a baby but a fetus. Just as it cannot be reduced to an egg and a sperm, so too it cannot be inflated to a person.

To abort a fetus is not to kill a baby, it is to abort a fetus. Our language is perfectly adequate to describe these events and does not warrant the distortions of many in the anti-abortion leadership.

Religious and political leaders who insist on seeing the fetus as a baby, but who are rightly reluctant to accept the murders of doctors and clinic receptionists as acts of force to protect the innocent, will continue to have a difficult time drawing the needed conceptual distinctions.

They will have an even more difficult time convincing their more zealous followers that violence is not the proper conclusion to the premises of their own arguments.

To speak and write carefully, to call a fetus a fetus and not a baby, to view abortion as abortion and not murder, does not mean that one must be indifferent to the fate of a fetus.

WALTER FEINBERG

Champaign, Ill., Jan. 3, 1995

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Our Two Armies In Haiti

By Bob Shacochis

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. Imagine that on the eve of the Rose Bowl, Coach Joe Paterno is told that the big game has been canceled, sort of. Nevertheless, he is instructed to field his players, who will now be augmented by Penn State's basketball team, the chess club, the criminology department and the university's fund-raising division. Furthermore, his goal will no longer be to defeat his opponent but, with as little physical contact as possible, to establish a rapport with the Oregon Ducks and ultimately persuade them either to give up or to join his own team.

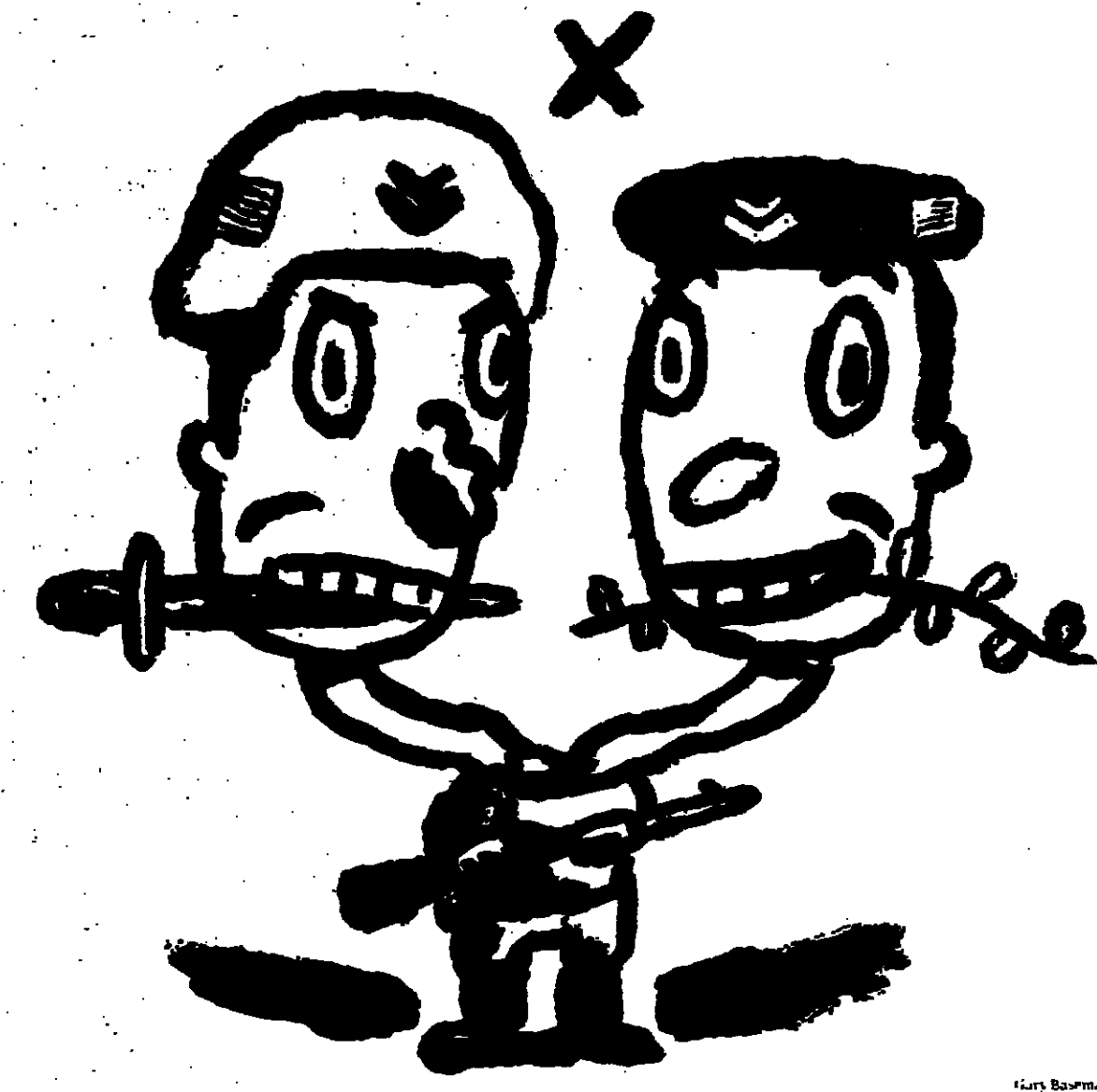
The analogy is helpful in trying to understand the U.S. military's task in Haiti after Jimmy Carter's diplomatic brinkmanship in September threw a year's worth of Pentagon plans into disarray. From the beginning, the U.S. occupation forces have struggled to focus simultaneously on two Haitis, with two distinct sets of tactical and indeed philosophical challenges. And if one lesson has emerged from the occupation, it is this: In the post-cold-war world of small, messy conflicts, the U.S. Army might as well leave the infantry at home. It has some unconventional competition.

The Haiti of Maj. Gen. David Meade, the leader of the U.S. occupation forces, was and is a textbook case of operations: conventional, ubiquitous and limited to the country's two major cities, Port-au-Prince and Cap-Haitien. General Meade is commander of both the entire occupation force and his own 10th Mountain Division of 15,000 infantrymen, recent graduates of the University of Futility — Somalia campus.

Conversely, the second Haiti remains a maverick's dream come true: unconventional, receptive, rural and wide open to interpretation. This is the Haiti of Col. Mark Boyatt, commanding officer of the 1,050 troops of the Special Forces, better known as the Green Berets. The Special Forces are dispersed throughout the Haitian countryside in small detachments. The eight-man Special Forces team in the northern city of Limbe, for instance, keeps the peace among almost 400,000 residents in a 600-square-mile district.

Handpicked from the regular Army for their maturity and intelligence, members of the Special Forces work hard to establish a rapport with the locals; it's their job. The infantrymen of the 10th Mountain Division, meanwhile, are largely confined to heavily fortified compounds in Cap-Haitien and the capital.

Yet while the Special Forces control 95 percent of the country, General Meade claims 100 percent of the command. The imbalance in authority would make more sense if the limited mission of Operation Uphold Democracy — returning the elected President, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, to a "stable and secure environment" — hadn't been accomplished, in conventional terms, months ago, when the Haitian Army was neutralized.



In unconventional terms, Haiti is neither stable nor secure today, and probably won't be for months or years to come. This more ambiguous and lasting threat is better addressed by the Special Forces, not the infantry, which has had little to do in Haiti since October except guard itself. Even a shootout over a pay dispute at Haitian Army headquarters in Port-au-Prince on Dec. 26 — the biggest flare-up of violence since the Marines landed in September — was readily handled by a single platoon (about 40 infantrymen) assigned to the National Palace.

War makers vs. peace builders.

In Haiti's minimalist campaign, less is not more but it's enough. The muscle-bound 10th Mountain Division has rarely seemed capable of pushing more than two buttons — establishing secure perimeters around ports and airfields or sending limited patrols out as a show of force. Both missions are conducted with an interecine disregard for the other Haiti, which has essentially been the province of the Army's unconventional forces.

Logistically, the 10th Mountain claims control over available resources, often leaving the Special Forces to fend for themselves, and coordination between the different missions is shoddy at best. Fearing an outbreak of violence in his district in October a Special Forces captain requested support three times from the 10th Mountain infantrymen in nearby Cap-Haitien. Command never denied the request; it simply ignored it.

For the thousands of infantrymen who came dressed to kill, it's time to go home. As a Special Forces sergeant in Haiti told me last month, "Every dollar spent on the infantry could have been spent more constructively on engineering units, medical units and M.P. units, who can take care of themselves as well as supply the skills to make this country better."

Although the most meaningful changes in Haiti will take place on the local level, as the nation's Napoleonic power structure is decentralized, General Meade has been reluctant to permit any innovative security measures to be tried out in the countryside before they have been proven first in Cap-Haitien and Port-au-Prince.

But the Special Forces don't have a perfect record, either. Colonel Boyatt rejected the civilian police squads that some of his teams labored to build in cooperation with local town councils; instead he helped fashion a new "interim police security force" out of the old Haitian Army. These new policemen are widely regarded as disgruntled, cowardly and untrustworthy, and they are still passionately hated by many Haitians. The U.S. seems to think that pacifying the former Haitian Army is only a matter of changing its uniforms and its name.

A larger problem is that neither the conventional nor the unconventional forces have proved very good at distinguishing between friend and enemy. Why does military intelligence identify Marc Lamour, a well-known peasant organizer for Lavas, the movement founded by President Aristide, as a murderer and paramilitary attaché? And is Frap, a widely recognized terrorist group, really the "loyal opposition" in Haiti, as Colonel Boyatt is in the habit of saying? The Army's ability to tell good guys from bad guys is critical to Haiti's future, and to the future of all missions like it.

Haiti nevertheless constitutes the best opportunity for the Special Forces and the advocates of unconventional warfare since Vietnam, where their attempt to win the hearts and minds of the peasants was a bloody failure. Unlike the Vietnamese, the Haitians regard the Special Forces as heroes — a "Peace Corps with guns." They do everything from repairing wells and delivering babies to arresting notorious thugs and rescuing victims of mob violence.

The Pentagon would be well advised to take note. These are the professional soldiers America will depend on with greater frequency as the nation navigates, in the name of peace and democracy, the shifting frontier between supercop and superbully. The Army is still learning to manage the ambiguous ad hoc conflicts of the new world order, in which finesse may well prove more vital than sheer fighting power.

Foreign Affairs THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

China Syndrome

GUANGZHOU, China I did my Christmas shopping early this year. Traveling around southern China and Hong Kong I bought Microsoft Word and Word Perfect for \$10 each. Picked up a CD of Walt Disney's "The Lion King" for \$4.50 and got an armful of Disney sweatshirts for small change. They were all pirated rip-offs produced in Chinese factories and they were about as hard to buy here as noodles and white rice.

Pretty brazen, you say, selling all this bootleg out in the open? Hey, that's nothing. Joseph Stiglitz, a member of President Clinton's Council of Economic Advisers, once got a letter from a Chinese pirate publisher asking him to write a special preface for the pirated Chinese edition of his own economics textbook — for which he was receiving no royalties.

How do you say chutzpah in Chinese? Whether it's MS-DOS or Mickey Mouse, these pirate goods are only the most visible symbol of why China is becoming America's biggest trade headache, not just opportunity. The Clinton Administration has decided — rightly — that it is time to confront Beijing. Washington recently blocked China's entry into the new World Trade Organization, until it agrees to accept some basic norms of international commerce, and has threatened China with \$2.8 billion in punitive tariffs if it does not start closing its 29 pirate CD factories.

The Chinese assumed American businesses would come to their rescue and force the Administration to back down, as happened last year when Mr. Clinton tried to link trade with China's human rights behavior. But, for now, most of the American business community has stood with the Administration. This has produced an important shift in the balance of power between Washington and Beijing.

Talking to American executives working in China, it is striking how many of them sound like members of Amnesty International these days. Why? Because businesses are learning that China's trade abuses and human rights abuses are just flip sides of the same coin — the absence of the rule of law. Many businesses thought they could finesse that absence of laws with "Guanxi," or "connections," with key Chinese officials.

But connections didn't help McDonald's when the Chinese ignored its 20-year lease and booted the Big Mac from its biggest restaurant in the

world of Tiananmen Square, to make room for a commercial complex; they didn't help Lehman Brothers when it was stiffed by two state-owned Chinese trading companies, which allegedly owe it \$100 million; they have not helped the many U.S. businesses that have been frozen out of the retail market in China by huge Chinese trading companies linked to the army and ruling families, and they haven't helped the foreign firms in China that are forced to pay triple what the Chinese do for airline tickets, office space or electricity.

China has been able to get away with this because it is so big that every major company felt it had to have a stake here. But lately, the

When human and trade rights meet.

risks of doing business in China have begun to outweigh the rewards because the elephant is turning out to be a rogue. Says John Kamm, a leading American business consultant in China: "The same arbitrary abuse of power that characterized China's overall human rights behavior is now the principal obstacle to doing successful business in China."

This is not going to be easy to remedy. Because when we ask China's leaders to observe basic trade norms, we are asking them to institute commercial laws, independent courts, anti-corruption measures, equal treatment for foreigners and to do away with their heads-I-win-tails-you-lose way of doing business. But all of that threatens China's political and military elite, who own a lot of the pirate factories and benefit from the arbitrariness and corruption.

Many American businesses thought that once we delinked human rights and trade, our China problem would go away. They were wrong. The same Chinese boot that stomped on democracy demonstrators in Tiananmen Square in 1989 stomped on Ronald McDonald in Tiananmen Square in 1994. That is why before this story is over American business, which was so insistent on getting human rights and democracy off the agenda of Sino-American relations, will have to be at the forefront of putting them back there.

Journal FRANK RICH

Dance of Death

Arlene Croce sits this one out.

Take it from me: Critics make people mad. But usually they do so because of what they review. In a Christmas week essay in The New Yorker, Arlene Croce, the most gifted of dance critics, started a firestorm by declaring that she would neither see nor review "Still/Here," the acclaimed multimedia show by the choreographer Bill T. Jones. She then proceeded to trash "Still/Here" sight unseen as "victim art," on the grounds that Mr. Jones is H.I.V. positive and his show includes videotaped testimony from people with life-threatening illnesses.

"I can't review someone I feel sorry for or hopeless about," Ms. Croce wrote of Mr. Jones's interviewees, branding the choreographer himself "literally undiscussable." Using "Still/Here" as a crutch, she mounted a general, if scattershot, attack on American culture, spicing up the usual neoconservative hit list — the N.E.A., multiculturalists, the "permissive" 60's, Susan Sontag — with such new targets as "Schindler's List," "Angels in America" and, by implication, New Yorker contributors like Henry Louis Gates Jr. (who had written a laudatory profile of Mr. Jones) and the novelist Harold Brodkey (who has written in the magazine of his battle with AIDS).

To anyone who followed the culture wars of the Jesse Helms-Robert Mapplethorpe era, much of Ms. Croce's argument against art by "dissed blacks, abused women or disfranchised homosexuals" is as familiar as a catechism (as is much of the liberal argument already surfac-

ing in response); she didn't even cool down her own victimized tone to acknowledge the fact that her side, not the counterculture, won the last election. What really made Ms. Croce's essay provocative was less her shrill assault on minority artists, or her refusal to review a major event, than her stance that death and the dying can be off limits as subjects for art — especially, but not exclusively, if the artists happen to be terminally ill themselves.

Would she refuse to watch the autobiographical work of the chronically ill Dennis Porter, author of "The Singing Detective" — or his harrowing final TV interview on the subject of his own cancer? Or Errol Morris's film "A Brief History of Time" about Stephen Hawking, the physicist crippled by Lou Gehrig's disease? What about Goya's graphic depiction of a diphtheria victim in "The Croup," or Oliver Sacks's account of his own injury and surgery in "A Leg to Stand On"?

The last two examples are favorite works of Sherwin Nuland, the Yale doctor whose own fine literary art — a book of Sacks-esque case histories of deaths by cancer, AIDS and other calamities titled "How We Die" — has demythologized death for many readers in the year since its publication. In an interview, Dr.

Nuland attributed the proliferation of art about disease and death to the AIDS epidemic, pointedly noting that only some of that art enriches while much of it seeks only to "take advantage of our empathy."

Who would disagree? Like the Holocaust or the Civil War, AIDS has been responsible for more kitsch than culture. For every poetic epic like "Angels in America," there are bound to be at least a dozen examples of tear-jerking agitprop like the TV movie "And the Band Played On" (or worse). A critic's job is to separate the art from the junk rather than blur all distinctions out of ideological pique and dismiss the entire field.

That field is growing, and not just because AIDS has struck so virulently in the world of culture, compelling countless artists to confront mortality and make art about it, while still in their creative prime. As the surprise popularity of Dr. Nuland's book also attests, there's a new hunger among Americans for art, frank information and even entertainment (witness television's "E.R.") about traditionally taboo matters of disease and dying.

To the extent AIDS is responsible for yanking death out of the American closet, history may show that the epidemic has changed our culture in much the way that the cataclysmic carnage of World War I transformed English literature. However it turns out, this is the story of our time. Amazingly, Ms. Croce has missed that story, just as surely as she has failed to see that dying is part of art because it is part of life.

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A look at mother's, not baby's, first year

PARENTING

ELIZABETH KASTOR

THE YEAR AFTER CHILDBIRTH: Surviving and Enjoying the First Year of Motherhood. By Sheila Kitzinger. Scribner's, New York. 302 pp. \$25.

SHEILA Kitzinger knows what it feels like: "The ordinary divisions of time — into morning, afternoon, evening and night, and before and after meals — have lost meaning."

"In their place, there seems to be a long, uncoiling, endless ribbon — feeding, changing, cleaning up, soothing and rocking and patting, starting the laundry, tidying up a bit, feeding again, bouncing the baby up and down, managing to wash yourself and pull on clothes if you are lucky, feeding again, carrying the baby around, drying baby things, grabbing something to eat, picking the baby up, feeding, dashing to the shops, and then feeding again because the baby is still fretful."

For anyone who has lived through the first year of motherhood, Kitzinger's description is nightmarishly familiar: the constancy, the chaos, the combination of elation and boredom.

In *The Year After Childbirth*, the English author of 18 books about pregnancy and motherhood tackles that milk-drenched, emotion-ravaged time often relegated to a brief chapter at the end of books of baby advice. That she focuses on the mother and not the baby is an act of generosity in a society often dominated by the cult of the Perfect Child ("Should I start her on carrots today or Tuesday? Is she too young for dance classes at 18 months? What do the experts say?").

Most of the book addresses what it feels like to be newly responsible for a human life, from the swerve of emotions to the

pain of urinating, from nutrition to breast-feeding to sex.

SINCE CHILDBIRTH is inevitably bound up with the issues of women's health, sexuality and economics, any writing about it is animated by a political pulse.

Unlike authors who wrap themselves in the voices of medical wisdom, Kitzinger is completely honest about her stance. She is skeptical of Western society's treatment and expectations of mothers, an advocate for women's impressions and emotions, and a strong critic of technological intervention in birth. Again and again, she points out ways in which mothers in American society are isolated from their families, from their neighbors, from the inherited wisdom and support of mothers who have gone before them.

Hers is an avowedly feminist perspective, and this is for both good and ill.

Kitzinger argues against excessive self-criticism of the sort often fueled by baby-advice books. Anyone who has relied on the wildly popular *What to Expect When You're Expecting* has valued the factual information that volume provides. But that same reader also has probably spent too much time attempting to squeeze yet one more tablespoon of wheat germ into her fat-free yogurt. Kitzinger counsels moderation on such topics.

"If you already know what nourishing food is, now is not the time to raise anxiety levels," she writes. "Yes, you want to be a good mother, but important elements in this are being relaxed (some of the time), happy (some of the time) and able to enjoy your child (some of the time). All that is made much more difficult if you are worrying about what you eat."



During mother's first 365 days, ordinary divisions of time lose their meaning, and she alternates between elation and boredom. (Lisa Pleskow)

She also makes a point of writing supportively about mothers who are single or disabled or in financial distress, rather than assuming all her readers spend their days in suburban, married bliss. But Kitzinger is also so hostile to high-tech birth procedures — which she blames for much postpartum depression, saying women who have had technical intervention often feel "raped" — and the traditional, non-

midwife medical establishment that she may alienate some readers.

Still, readers who are sympathetic to Kitzinger's beliefs or are flexible enough to ignore them will find *In the Year After Childbirth* useful. Do not, necessarily, read the whole book, but search the index for what you need and welcome her voice of understanding and appreciation. (The Washington Post)

Lack of care in the frozen wilderness

EARTHLY CONCERNS

D'VORA BEN SHAUL

ARENTINIAN scientists are still racing to clean up an 80,000-liter oil spill in Antarctica before the summer season sets in and the fuel-soaked snow begins to melt.

Although there is no hope of removing all the oil spilled last July in Argentina's Marimbo base, the goal is to protect the unique wildlife there by preventing major pollution of the surrounding waterways.

Meanwhile, plans to legislate protective measures for Antarctica's environment seem stalled.

In 1991, the 26 nations of the Antarctic Treaty adopted a first protocol that would impose stricter liabilities and restrictions on scientists, governments, tour operators and environmental groups.

But it has not been enacted, because only 10 nations have ratified it.

Under these proposals, anybody operating in Antarctica would have to carry full insurance against environmental damage and contribute to an environmental protection fund.

The private companies operating tourist cruises to the area are most concerned about these measures. Some 8,000 people visit Antarctica annually, and this number is expected to increase drastically in the near future.

Scientific stations, environmental study camps and government bases have a vested interest in obeying the laws for protecting the environment because they are held responsible, but the tourist shares nothing of this burden.

This is sometimes reflected in carelessness that causes serious damage to the fragile ecosystem of this frozen wilderness.

BUT IF governments do ratify these new protective measures, the tour companies have a loophole that will make it impossible to force them to rectify any damage caused by their passengers.

They can register their vessels in another country that is not a signatory of the Antarctic Treaty, in which case they need not bother with expensive environmental damage insurance or contributions to a fund.

Many of the 60 cruise ships visiting Antarctica already sail under flags of convenience. According to a study published by Cambridge's Scott Polar Research Institute, 22 cruise ships were registered in Liberia, 13 in the Bahamas and three in Panama. There were also vessels from nonsignatory nations, including Russia and Poland.

Children have the right to peace of mind and a quiet home

LAW REPORT

ASHER FELIX LANDAU

In the Supreme Court, sitting as a Court of Civil Appeals, before the president, Justice Meir Shamgar, and Justices Dvora Ben-Shaul, Eliezer Goldberg and Dalia Dorner, in the matter of Zvi Kirschner, appellant, versus Sima Kirschner and others (C.A. 4480/93).

ZVI and Sima Kirschner married in 1974 and have a daughter, aged 16, and two sons, aged 12 and 10.

The couple quarreled often, and Sima Kirschner turned to the Tel Aviv District Court repeatedly for orders restraining her husband from being in the family home.

The court issued several orders for limited periods. But it also rejected some of her applications, suspecting that her real motive was to pressure her husband into yielding to her property claims.

The court's attitude changed, however, after the two older children suffered severe emotional crises. A court-appointed clinical psychologist and a social worker testified that the home atmosphere created tensions which might have cost the children's lives. The professionals testified that the children still needed their mother and that their condition improved when the father was out of the house; they concluded it was imperative that the father leave the home.

The court issued a restraining order for an unlimited period. It also ordered the husband to pay

maintenance for the children. He appealed to the Supreme Court against both orders.

JUSTICE SHAMGAR, delivering the judgment of the court, pointed out that the maintenance issue was one of general importance to the public.

He then dealt in detail with the family situation that led to the restraining order.

The District Court emphasized that there was no allegation of the husband being violent, and no ground for a specific finding against him. The sole basis for the order was the children's welfare and the urgent need to remove the cause of their distress.

The president then reviewed several precedents and legal writings relating to the requirements for granting such restraining orders. The wife was entitled to a quiet and tranquil home which derived from her right to maintenance.

The recognized requirements were that the wife had to be in real danger created by violence; the court had to decide who was responsible for the quarrels and when they began; and the order had to be given for a fixed period. In exceptional cases, an order could be issued for "emotional violence" such as degradation. It had also been held that the children's "quiet and tranquil" home was bound up with that of their mother.

In his view, Justice Shamgar continued, a father's duty to provide not only his wife but also his

children with a quiet and peaceful home flowed directly from his duty toward them and not only indirectly from his duty toward their mother. This was based both on their personal law (Jewish law) and on the laws of capacity and guardianship.

It also followed from the precedents that far-reaching steps to keep a father from his home were justified only in the most exceptional circumstances, such as in the present case in which the children's lives could be seriously endangered.

He considered the relevant sections of the Law for the Prevention of Family Violence of 1991. Defensive orders under that Law, he said, had no connection with those made under the husband's personal law, section 12 providing clearly that existing laws were not to be affected by provisions of the Law for the Prevention of Family Violence. In any event, the above Law referred specifically to cases of family violence, which were completely absent in the present case.

Concluding this issue, Justice Shamgar held it would be preferable to set a time limit on the restraining order to enable the court to keep the family situation under review. The order, therefore, would be limited to two years.

The district court, the presi-

dent continued, had awarded the children maintenance until the age of 21 or their completion of military service; the amount would be reduced by 22 percent when they reached 18.

The duty of maintenance was laid down in the Family Law Amendment (Maintenance) Law of 1959. Under section 3(a), a person is liable for the maintenance of his minor children, namely, those under 18, and those of his spouse, in accordance with his personal law.

Under section 4 he is also liable for the maintenance of his parents and those of his spouse, his children of full age (those who have completed their 18th year) and their spouses, his grandchildren, his grandparents and those of his spouse, and his brothers and sisters and those of his spouse.

However, under section 5, a person is not liable to provide maintenance for a family member unless and in so far as the following three conditions are fulfilled: he is able to do so after his own requirements and those of his spouse, and of his and his spouse's minor children, have been supplied; the family member is unable, in spite of efforts on his part, to supply his own requirements through work or from his property or any other source; and the family member is

unable to obtain maintenance under section 2 or 3 or from an estate or from a family member who precedes the person in question according to the order in section 4.

It was necessary to determine the appropriate legal policy applicable in this context, Justice Shamgar continued, having regard to factors such as religion, tradition and current trends. Norms of conduct changed. Jewish law, adaptable to changing circumstances, was the logical basis for the relevant legislation. It imposed an absolute duty of child support only to age six.

Following changing norms, it was extended from time to time to older children on the basis of "charity." It was again extended by regulations of the Chief Rabbinate as an absolute duty to 15 and, again on the basis of "charity," to 18.

In his view, one of the relevant elements was the compulsory military service of young people under the Military Service Law (Consolidated Version) of 1966. Such a person was unable — and, indeed, was usually not permitted — to support himself, and his pay did not suffice. The army assumed that he depended on his parents during leave or if serving near home and not living in a camp.

He then referred to section 5 of

the National Insurance Law (Consolidated Version) of 1968; sections 56 and 57(a) of the Succession Law of 1965; sections 1(b), 8 and 29(a) of the Fallen Soldiers' Families (Pensions and Rehabilitation) Law of 1950, and regulation 6(1) of the Victims of Traffic Accidents Compensation (Periodic Payments) Regulations of 1978.

It was true, he said, that all these provisions referred to the dependents of people killed or injured in various situations, and did not deal directly with the issue now considered. However, they indicated that the Knesset believed a young person was dependent on parents until ages — varying in the provisions cited — between 21 and 23. It was also noteworthy that the Family Law of 1959 preceded nearly all the above provisions.

Justice Shamgar cited the leading precedent of *Yehezkel* (C.A. 584), in which it was held that the relevant age was an individual matter, depending on the facts of each case. It could be 18, or the conclusion of military service, or even later.

The precedents also ruled, he said, that if no evidence were adduced — as in the present case — it was to be presumed that dependence ended at 18; the party arguing otherwise was obliged to prove its contention.

The above ruling, the president continued, was inconsistent with reality in Israel. The truth was that dependence continued until the completion of military

service, and this was to be presumed unless the contrary was proved.

After interpreting the above sections of the Family Law Amendment (Maintenance) Law, of 1959, in the light of Jewish law, including the relevance of the financial position of the parents and the needs of the child, Justice Shamgar held that the presumption which he had laid down conformed with the requirements of that Law.

He also accepted the presumption that the support required for a serving soldier would be a third of the support before his enlistment. Moreover, the same would apply if some time elapsed between his reaching the age of 18 and his enlistment, since it was sometimes difficult for a young person to obtain work in the interim. In both cases, the presumption could be contradicted by evidence.

FOR THE above reasons, the appeal against the order restraining the husband from being in his home was allowed in part, the order being limited to two years. The appeal against the order to pay maintenance for the children was dismissed, the amount during their army service being a third of that paid between the ages of 15 and 18.

Nahum Shtrich appeared for the husband, and Eliahu Stern appeared for the wife and children.

The judgment was given on October 12, 1994.

12

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BUSINESS & FINANCE

MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1995

Treasury considers firing Shikun Ufituah manager

Safran blamed for repeatedly delaying sale

THE Treasury is considering sacking Shikun Ufituah managing director Amnon Safran for failing to cooperate with the privatization of the company.

In a blistering Treasury position paper released yesterday, Shikun Ufituah managers are blamed for the repeated delays to the sale of the company.

The sale process, which has taken three years, was hampered by the fact that the company was disorganized, lacking proper record-keeping in the areas of land rights, land registration and relations with the government concerning administrative property.

The frequent crises between the firm's management and the Treasury over getting Shikun Ufituah in shape for privatization ended up delaying by six months the company's public issue, at which point the stock market had dropped.

Since the government pulled

the public issue last February, it pursued a plan to sell between 52 percent to 100% of the company to private investors.

After nearly a year, Shikun Ufituah has not provided investors bidding for the company an orderly inventory of its land holdings. According to Treasury officials, should the firm fail to make the information available to investors for a week, beginning January 17, the Treasury will fire Safran.

Under the Government Companies Law, recalcitrant managers of government companies undergoing privatization can be fired upon the finance minister's approval of the Government Companies Authority director's recommendation.

The provision was included in the law to minimize the obstacles on the road to privatization.

JOSE ROSENFELD

However, a senior Treasury official explained that the government has refrained so far from firing Shikun Ufituah's managers for fear the present sale bid will be further delayed.

"If the manager is changed, the sale will be delayed for a long time until the new manager has things in hand, but we are getting to a situation that any further delay will justify the switch," the official said.

However, the government will complete the sale by the end of the month, should everything go well.

Galit Lipkis-Beck adds: The Phoenix-Lifshir-Magor consortium yesterday announced it is withdrawing its plans to compete in the tender.

The remaining seven groups have a January 31 deadline to submit bids.



Amnon Safran has until end of month to shape up. (Ram Erbe)

During the last few months, the potential contenders have criticized the company for its wave of land purchases which reportedly reached \$100m. last year. The contenders said the company purchased land at a time when prices were very high.

Gov't rejects bids for Israel Shipyards tender

HAIM SHAPIRO

THE government will accept none of the three bids in the recent tender for the sale of Israel Shipyards, Transport Minister Yisrael Kessar announced yesterday.

Kessar said he would strenuously object to the sale of the shipyards "for a mess of pottage" to anyone.

The decision to reject the bids, which Kessar called insultingly low, was made yesterday in a meeting with Finance Minister Avraham Shohat. They agreed that alternatives to the immediate sale should be submitted for the approval of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Privatization within two weeks.

In response, Oded Gold - representing Admiral, a group of investors from Israel and abroad, said on Israel Radio that if the

government had wanted a minimum bid, it should have specified so in the original tender.

By not accepting any of the bids, the state would be making it much harder to sell any of the other companies it intended to privatize, Gold said.

He said the apparent reason for the rejection was not that the bids were too low, but special interest groups pressured Kessar to reject the bid for fear that workers would be fired.

Gold said his group offered \$8 million, but it would also be assuming another \$8m. in debts and have to invest another \$20m. in equipment to modernize the company, which he described as resembling a British shipyard from the 19th century.

Kessar said he would not accept an end-of-season sale of government property. It was not necessary to sell the shipyards, a going industry with skilled workers, at any price.

By accepting one of the present bids, the government would be handing a \$6m. check to the buyer, he said.

Kessar said after the deadline for bids, another company offered almost double the highest bid. He also said there was a possibility the Ports and Railway Authority would operate the firm.

He said the company had plenty of orders for 1995, and there was no haste in getting rid of it. He added there had to be an assurance that if the shipyards did shut down, the 350 dunams on which it was located would revert to the Ports Authority.

Central bank to intervene in long-term bond market

JOSE ROSENFELD

THE Bank of Israel announced yesterday it will buy NIS 25 million in bonds tomorrow from the public as a means to inject cash into the economy.

This will mark the first time the central bank has intervened in the long-term bond market.

Up until this year, the central bank supplied enough money to the economy through its tenders to commercial banks.

Failure to provide enough cash to accommodate for economic growth and inflation would result in higher interest rates.

The central bank will today publicize the series of bonds and maximal amounts it is interested in buying.

The Bank of Israel notes, however, it is not obligated to buy the whole quantity advertised.

The public, through commercial banks and other stock market members, will provide the central bank with price quotes for each series it wants to sell.

If the central bank decides to buy the bonds, it will pay the quoted price.

The Bank of Israel will not intervene as a buyer in the long-term bond market more than once a month.

Israel Chemicals sale said on target

JOSE ROSENFELD

THE sale of a 24.9 percent controlling interest in Israel Chemicals (ICL) to private investors will go ahead as scheduled, despite chairman Victor Medina's resignation announcement last week, the Treasury said yesterday.

Government Companies Authority director Yossi Nitzani said Medina agreed to stay on until the sale is completed.

The new owners were expected, in any case, to replace board members, including the chairman, with their representatives.

The three groups bidding for control of the company will have until January 19 to submit their final bids, and the government is expected to choose the winner by the end of the month.

Until then, the government has to settle several outstanding issues - including amending ICL's Dead Sea Concession Law, the

formula to calculate the royalties the company pays for phosphates, changes to the Business Registration Law and extending mining and leasing rights in Mishor Rotein.

Nitzani said the Treasury wants the cabinet to approve all the changes on Sunday, so the sale can go ahead as planned.

The cabinet legislative committee will meet this week to approve the legislative changes, Nitzani said.

An international issue of 22% of ICL's shares, which was to take place in February, has been delayed to March.

According to Nitzani, the extension will give the Knesset time to make the required legislative changes before the issue.

A prospectus based on September's balance sheet can be used until March, explained Nitzani.

Shahal leaves Energy Ministry

RACHEL NEIMAN

MOSHE Shahal left the Energy and Infrastructure Ministry yesterday afternoon.

Shahal, who remains police minister, was forced to give up his portfolio to Gonen Segal to ensure Yipud's entrance into the government.

In a parting move, Shahal signed a draft of a long-awaited voluntary treaty with six of Israel's leading natural gas companies - including Pazgas, Amisragas, Petrolgas and Supergaz.

Shahal said the intent was to protect consumers from what he called unfair practices by establishing higher service standards than those required by law.

Shahal said one of his greatest accomplishments as energy minister was convincing the Israel Electric Corporation's workers to introduce market competition.

This enabled 15 percent of supply, or 1,500 megawatts, to be handed over to private entrepreneurs.

"Not many would be able to achieve this," said Shahal, attributing his victory to a relationship of trust.

"I did the same with Bezek/Mototola," he said, adding that the fuel market law would pass within a few months.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Fruit growers reject proposal: The Fruit Growers Council board unanimously rejected the Agriculture Ministry and Fruit Board's proposal to solve the sharp movement in the price of summer fruit by removing surplus.

Agriculture Minister Ya'acov Tsur has proposed automatic removal of surplus when the wholesale weekly price of a particular fruit falls below 80 percent of production costs. According to this plan, farmers would be compensated for 60% of production costs of the remaining fruit. The government would give one shekel for every shekel farmers invest in production costs.

Banks announce increase in interest on savings plans: The commercial banks yesterday announced an increase in interest rates on saving plans, in an attempt to attract new clients and maintain existing customers.

Bank Leumi said it increased interest on its two-year index-linked plan to 3% from 2.75%. The bank is also offering 3.5% interest on savings of more than NIS 100,000.

First International Bank announced that customers who have earned at least NIS 200 from its customer profit-sharing scheme can take advantage of the bank's high interest investment route. The bank reported customers will be able to invest the money received from the scheme in a special five-year, index-linked saving plan or an index-linked deposit at 10% annual interest.

Shohat authorized to reintroduce Economic Arrangements Law: The cabinet yesterday authorized Finance Minister Avraham Shohat to reintroduce the Economic Arrangements Law to the Knesset. The law was pulled at the end of last year when it became apparent that coalition chairman Eli Dayan was going to attach to it an amendment mandating a long school day.

Treasury spokesman Elisheva Braun said no agreement has been reached so far with Dayan not to amend the law. However, the bill is being reintroduced to enable the Knesset Finance Committee to make amendments so laws that expired at the end of last year, which were extended, will apply retroactively to the beginning of the year.

Trade talks with Jordan resume: The trade talks with Jordan resumed yesterday in Dir Ala, Jordan. The sides discussed trade, customs, labor and product standards issues. Last week, the Israeli delegation presented the Jordanians with a draft Most Favored Nation trade treaty.

Investment Center begins operating new unit: The Industry and Trade Ministry's Investment Center began operating a support and coordinating unit to follow the establishment of approved projects. The unit will be run by Business Data International. The unit will help identify difficulties in the face of establishing plants and making investments and improve the contact between the center and the plants. The program is being tested first in development towns in the Negev. The unit has already visited 15 plants in Beersheba, Sderot and Ofakim.

IBM buys 51% of outstanding shares in Taltan: IBM has purchased 51 percent of the outstanding shares in software company Taltan, which specializes in imaging and simulation systems, photographic manipulation and data processing.

CORRECTION

Aladdin Knowledge Systems is purchasing a software product line from Elashim MicroComputers and not as reported on Friday.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT JERUSALEM
Edna Jenkins, Petitioner vs.
Stephen Jenkins, Respondent
To: Stephen Jenkins
Request for the dissolution of marriage.
A motion for the dissolution of your marriage to
Edna Jenkins has been filed in the district
court in Jerusalem.
Advocate Marsha Wolfish
30 King George St. Jerusalem Tel: 02-243223

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Foreign Residents

Date: 5.1.95
Purchase Price: 96.16
Redemption Price: 94.72

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TARGET
Mutual Fund for
Foreign Residents

Date: 5.1.95
Purchase Price: 132.51
Redemption Price: 130.43

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JERUSALEM DISTRICT ELECTRICITY Co. Ltd.

Tender No. 1/95
Distribution Transformers

Bids are invited for the supply of distribution transformers, as detailed in the tender documents.

A copy of the specifications and conditions of tender can be obtained from the Secretary of the Board of Directors, 15 Saiah el-Din Street, East Jerusalem, Tel. 282335/6/7, until January 31, 1995.

Bids should be submitted not later than 12 noon on March 15, 1995.

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

The Accountant General

Bids are invited for the supply of goods of various types, required by government agencies located throughout Israel:

Tender 23/94 - Standard Continuous Stationery
Tender 25/94 - Paper in Small Packets and in Large Reels
Tender 26/94 - Various Paper Products

The previously announced final date for submitting bids for these tenders (December 1, 1994) has been changed to Monday, January 23, 1995 (1:00 p.m.).

Additional details from 02-317428, 02-317418.
No undertaking is given to accept the lowest or any bid.

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ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS

Patah (foreign currency deposit rates) (9.1.95)			
Currency (deposit for)	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS
U.S. dollar (\$250,000)	5.825	6.125	6.875
Pound sterling (£100,000)	4.875	5.375	6.250
German mark (DM 200,000)	4.125	4.575	4.875
Swiss franc (SF 200,000)	3.125	3.250	3.625
Yen (10 million yen)	0.750	0.875	1.000

(Rates vary higher or lower than indicated according to deposit)

Shekel Foreign Exchange Rates* (8.1.95)			
Currency basket	Buy	Sell	Rep. Rate
U.S. dollar	3.3550	3.3550	3.3550
U.S. dollar	3.0375	2.94	3.08
German mark	1.9298	1.9298	1.9298
Pound sterling	4.6333	4.7494	4.59
French franc	0.5598	0.5577	0.54
Japanese yen (100)	2.9536	3.0054	2.91
Dutch guilder	1.7227	1.7471	1.69
Swiss franc	2.3005	2.3528	2.29
Swedish krona	0.2590	0.2648	0.26
Norwegian krona	0.4484	0.4687	0.45
Denmark krone	0.4917	0.4987	0.48
Finland mark	0.6313	0.6402	0.62
Canadian dollar	2.1278	2.1578	2.10
Australian dollar	2.2397	2.3311	2.25
S. African rand	0.8494	0.8543	0.84
Belgian franc (10)	0.8380	0.8512	0.82
Austrian schilling (10)	2.7402	2.7785	2.69
Italian lira (1000)	1.8465	1.8727	1.81
Jordanian dinar	—	—	0.17
Egyptian pound	—	—	0.05
Irish punt	3.8731	3.7549	3.82
Spanish peseta (100)	4.6527	4.6251	4.60
	2.2546	2.2594	2.24

* These rates vary according to bank. ** Bank of Israel.

SOURCE: BANK LEUMI

1500-0000

Key Representative Rates

US dollar	NIS 3.0220	Change
Sterling	NIS 4.7226	---
Mark	NIS 1.5479	---

Housing prices expected to continue rising until '97

REAL ESTATE ROUNDUP

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

THE rise in housing prices is expected to come to an end in 1997, according to a survey of the housing market conducted by Dun and Bradstreet and the economic consultancy firm Dubin.

The report said that new housing starts will catch up with demand by 1997.

According to the forecast, there will be a shortage of 10,000 apartments at the end of the year. The companies forecast demand for new apartments will reach 50,000 this year, while construction starts will reach 40,000.

Last year, road construction starts fell 12.5 percent from last year, despite the government's efforts to increase infrastructure development.

"The fall in road construction starts in 1994 surprised us," said Doron Dafna, assistant vice president of marketing at Dun and Bradstreet. "We expected the government, which has spent much time discussing investments in infrastructure, would have made sure these investments would not fall more than 10%."

Dun and Bradstreet said the Israel Lands Administration

method of marketing land has significantly contributed to the last few years' rise in apartment prices. Dun and Bradstreet said the administration's criteria for give construction permits has created bottlenecks in the sector.

The report concludes the rate of construction activity has significantly improved during the last few years. Construction of an apartment building has fallen to an average of 20 months from 26 months in 1990.

Shang Yehuda & Sons has started construction of the Royal Park luxury residential development in Eilat.

The development will be situated on a 13.5-dunam plot in the heart of the hotel district, close to the Laguna Hotel.

The developers plan to construct 19, three-story buildings, including 150 apartments of one, two and three bedrooms. The buildings will surround a garden, and all apartments will face it. The complex will include a private swimming pool.

The price of a one-room, 37-42 square meter studio apartment, starts at \$126,000. A two-room,

59-63 sq.m. apartment starts at \$180,000, and a three-room, 61-81 sq.m. apartment starts at \$245,000.

All the apartments have a garden or balcony.

Gav Yam (Bayside Land Corp.) plans to invest NIS 62 million in construction of an industrial building in Caesarea.

The 34,000-sq.m., one-story building will contain 1,500 sq.m. of office space and the rest industrial space and be constructed on an 87-dunam plot.

Gav Yam has leased the plot from Caesarea Development Company.

Solel Boneh was awarded the contract to build the building. Six companies participated in Gav Yam's tender. The company expects to complete construction in 15 months.

Gazit Buildings, which is constructing the Nof Galim development in Netanya, is offering for sale a six-room apartment for the same price as a five-room one.

A six-room, 160-sq.m. apartment is available for \$212,000. The company said the scheme will continue until the end of January.

The 10 largest construction companies sold 3.2% more apartments in December (418) than the previous month (405).

The companies said they expected higher sales in December as a result of companies implementation of aggressive marketing campaigns in Modi'in.

But the contractors said sales in Modi'in were disappointing in December, reflecting potential buyers' preference to wait until prices drop.

Several months ago, the Housing Ministry predicted prices in Modi'in will fall later in the year.

Baumel Moshe and Feldman N. have won Israel Land Authority's tender to construct 80 apartments on a seven-dunam plot in south Haifa.

The companies plan to con-

struct two, three-story buildings which will each contain 40, three and four room apartments.

A. Dori has started construction of 308 housing units in the Moshavot neighborhood in Petah Tikva.

The company expects sales from the development to reach \$63m., including VAT. The development is situated on 64 dunam that the company purchased from the Issacson family for \$10m. in 1993.

The company plans to construct 11 buildings of four and seven floors. The development will include three, four-and-a-half room apartments and penthouses.

A three-room, 107 sq.m., apartment will be sold for about \$155,000, while a three-and-a-half room apartment will be sold for \$163,000.

A four-room apartment will be sold for \$184,000, and a four-and-a-half room apartment will be sold for \$199,000.

A three-room, 122 sq.m. penthouse, in addition to a 45 sq.m. balcony, will be sold for

\$215,000, while a five-and-a-half room, 159 sq.m. penthouse and 100 sq.m. balcony will be sold for \$285,000.

Salamon construction company has started building 109 housing units in the Gan Ha'vradim district in Ashkelon. The company expects sales from the development to reach \$10.5m.

The company purchased the plot for \$5m. Salamon plans to construct nine, three-story buildings.

So far, Salamon has sold 13 apartments. The company is selling three-room, 88 sq.m., apartments for \$88,000, and four room apartments for \$104,000 - \$115,000. A five-room, 125 sq.m. apartment will be sold for \$124,000, while a five-room penthouse will be sold for about \$150,000.

Blue-Moon ice cream chain has opened its twelfth branch in Carmelit, in Haifa. The chain has rented 60 sq.m. from Carmelit company for 9% of its sales turnover.

Blue Moon plans to invest \$120,000 in designing the branch.

Apple up sharply on takeover talk

SAN FRANCISCO (Reuters) - Apple Computer Inc. stock jumped Friday on a magazine report that three companies were seeking to divide and take over the company that virtually invented the personal computer.

Software company Oracle Corp., European consumer products leader Philips Electronics NV and Japanese electronics giant Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. Ltd. were named as the suitors in the January 16 issue of InformationWeek.

Apple stock closed \$3.125 higher at \$42 on the Nasdaq market, where it was the most active issue with more than 9.6 million shares trading. The stock is now just under a 52-week high of \$43.75.

At least one of the companies, Philips, flatly denied any involvement.

"How can I put it? It's nonsense, as far as Philips is concerned," a spokesman for the Dutch electronics giant said in Amsterdam.

Both Apple and Oracle declined to comment on the report, which Apple described as a "rumor."

The Cupertino, California-based company,

which produced the first commercially available PC in the late 1970s, has been engaged in a desperate bid to restructure its business and build a larger market for the Macintosh and Power PC computers.

Apple has an alliance with International Business Machines Corp. and Motorola Inc. for the new PowerPC chip that challenges Intel Corp. and Microsoft Corp., whose software and hardware dominate the industry.

It has also licensed its Macintosh PC system to two companies in the hope that clones of the machine will build a greater market for the machine.

Wall Street is now wondering whether an outright sale of a stake might create a more formidable competitor to Intel and Microsoft.

The report, citing "sources close to the company," said Oracle would buy Apple's software business, including its Mac operating system and Taligent Corp. stake.

Philips and Matsushita would split its PC hardware business, with Matsushita taking the popular Apple Powerbook portable computer.

In a press release previewing the report, InformationWeek said "Oracle's strategy, according to knowledgeable sources, centers on how the company could use an investment in Apple to attack Microsoft Corp. at the low end of the market and IBM at the high end."

Analysts said the real value of Apple was the links between its hardware and software elements, so they questioned whether any buyer would want to sever those links with a break up of the company.

"The value Apple has had is the tight integration between hardware and software," said Pieter Hartsook, a computer market researcher specializing in the Macintosh market. "Splitting them up would make Apple less valuable to new owners."

Oracle's name has come in the past regarding a takeover of Apple. The Wall Street Journal in October reported that Oracle Chief Executive Lawrence Ellison had contacted former junk bond king Michael Milken about how to buy Apple last April.

AT&T unveils interactive TV, phone products

LAS VEGAS (Reuters) - AT&T Corp. joined the scramble by telecommunications, cable, entertainment and computer companies to deliver interactive television by introducing its own television-screen based consumer device.

The product, a set-top box and a remote control unit, is designed to offer individuals an easy way to manage their personal needs, including telephone answering, electronic banking and bill paying, topic-specific news items, sports scores, stock updates and other information.

It will also eventually offer electronic mail capabilities, including a unified e-mail address in the easy-to-remember form of one's telephone number, AT&T said.

AT&T, the nation's largest long-distance carrier, unveiled the products, the first of a series of "intelligent" devices for the home, on Thursday night at a press conference held on the eve of the four-day Consumer Electronics Show here.

Carl Ledbetter, president of AT&T Consumer Products division, said the product, called the AT&T Information Center, is the first device that allows information delivered over regular tele-

phone lines to be displayed on the home television screen.

He said AT&T was in talks with several content providers and independent software developers.

But he declined to identify them. AT&T will also provide some of the services and content, he added.

So far, AT&T has named two partners: Zenith Electronics Corp. of Illinois, which is supplying the set-top box itself, and Shawmut National Corp.'s Shawmut Bank, which will provide electronic banking and bill-paying services for its customers in the Northeast of the United States.

The television device will cost \$329 and will be available after March at AT&T's Phone Center stores and selected retail outlets in the Northeast of the US.

Later in the year it will be available in other areas of the US, AT&T said in a statement.

Ledbetter said AT&T will charge a monthly rate for the whole service but he would not discuss details. "This will be a consumer device. It won't be big," he said.

He also declined to say how much AT&T or its partners have invested in the product.

Another slow market day leads to talk of crisis

TEL AVIV STOCK MARKET

ANDRE LUMBROSO



THE day's trading was a virtual copy of what occurred during the previous week: three indexes with practically identical changes of -1.1% to -1.2% and an abysmal turnover of NIS 68 million.

There is an open talk of a crisis. Most traders do not understand what is occurring, particularly since they have not experienced previous bear markets.

The continued declines, and particularly the very low turn-overs, are squeezing the new private brokers dry, particularly those with a fickle clientele that tends to take the money and run.

In fact, many of these are former bank traders; many still in the banks, protected from the vagaries of the market by a tenured position, look at their former colleagues with a certain amount of undisguised glee.

There are the optimists who feel that the present market is the perfect opportunity for the investor who is able to invest now and forget his investment for an extended period of time.

The brokerage firm Analyst recently introduced a mutual fund aimed at aggressive investments on the market. Rumor has it that it has been steadily buying into the Karam market.

The indexes are closing in on their low level of last July, which triggered the intervention of the institutions, particularly the

provident funds. Many investors are hoping for the same thing. This may or may not happen. One must bear in mind that the provident funds have suffered a steady flow of redemptions, and their heart reportedly is elsewhere.

At the moment, this is in the bond and Treasury bill market, with their high yields.

The bond market continued to be the place to be. Turnover there was higher than on the share market, at NIS 82m. The excess of buy orders was NIS 167m. on the bond market and NIS 155m. on the Treasury bill market.

Declines outnumbered rises by a ratio of 11 to 1 on the Two-Sided market.

There were few noticeable declines or rises. Among the exceptions: Pecker Steel, down 5.2%, Bulus Brothers fell 6.5%, and Passport, 5.7%.

Practically all the other securities declined by 1%-2%, particularly among the blue chips.

The most traded security was Koor, which closed with no change in price on a turnover of NIS 3.7m.

A sign of the times: Among the 10 best results among the securities on the Two-Sided market, there were four securities which had no change in price. This is apparently an accomplishment.

TEL AVIV STOCKS

Multi-sided trading

Two-sided trading

Commercial Banks	Price	Change	Afternoon	Price	Change	Morning	Price	Change	% Volume
Name			Name			Name			
Bank Leumi	108.00	-0.8	Bank Hapoalim	107.00	-0.9	Bank Mizrahi	106.00	-1.0	100
Bank Hapoalim	107.00	-0.9	Bank Discount	105.00	-1.1	Bank Haheretz	104.00	-1.2	100
Bank Mizrahi	106.00	-1.0	Bank Hahinukh	103.00	-1.3	Bank Hahitpa'ach	102.00	-1.4	100
Bank Discount	105.00	-1.1	Bank Hahitpa'ach	101.00	-1.5	Bank Hahitpa'ach	100.00	-1.6	100
Bank Haheretz	104.00	-1.2	Bank Hahitpa'ach	99.00	-1.7	Bank Hahitpa'ach	98.00	-1.8	100
Bank Hahinukh	103.00	-1.3	Bank Hahitpa'ach	97.00	-1.9	Bank Hahitpa'ach	96.00	-2.0	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	102.00	-1.4	Bank Hahitpa'ach	95.00	-2.1	Bank Hahitpa'ach	94.00	-2.2	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	101.00	-1.5	Bank Hahitpa'ach	93.00	-2.3	Bank Hahitpa'ach	92.00	-2.4	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	100.00	-1.6	Bank Hahitpa'ach	91.00	-2.5	Bank Hahitpa'ach	90.00	-2.6	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	99.00	-1.7	Bank Hahitpa'ach	89.00	-2.7	Bank Hahitpa'ach	88.00	-2.8	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	98.00	-1.8	Bank Hahitpa'ach	87.00	-2.9	Bank Hahitpa'ach	86.00	-3.0	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	97.00	-1.9	Bank Hahitpa'ach	85.00	-3.1	Bank Hahitpa'ach	84.00	-3.2	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	96.00	-2.0	Bank Hahitpa'ach	83.00	-3.3	Bank Hahitpa'ach	82.00	-3.4	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	95.00	-2.1	Bank Hahitpa'ach	81.00	-3.5	Bank Hahitpa'ach	80.00	-3.6	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	94.00	-2.2	Bank Hahitpa'ach	79.00	-3.7	Bank Hahitpa'ach	78.00	-3.8	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	93.00	-2.3	Bank Hahitpa'ach	77.00	-3.9	Bank Hahitpa'ach	76.00	-4.0	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	92.00	-2.4	Bank Hahitpa'ach	75.00	-4.1	Bank Hahitpa'ach	74.00	-4.2	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	91.00	-2.5	Bank Hahitpa'ach	73.00	-4.3	Bank Hahitpa'ach	72.00	-4.4	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	90.00	-2.6	Bank Hahitpa'ach	71.00	-4.5	Bank Hahitpa'ach	70.00	-4.6	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	89.00	-2.7	Bank Hahitpa'ach	69.00	-4.7	Bank Hahitpa'ach	68.00	-4.8	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	88.00	-2.8	Bank Hahitpa'ach	67.00	-4.9	Bank Hahitpa'ach	66.00	-5.0	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	87.00	-2.9	Bank Hahitpa'ach	65.00	-5.1	Bank Hahitpa'ach	64.00	-5.2	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	86.00	-3.0	Bank Hahitpa'ach	63.00	-5.3	Bank Hahitpa'ach	62.00	-5.4	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	85.00	-3.1	Bank Hahitpa'ach	61.00	-5.5	Bank Hahitpa'ach	60.00	-5.6	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	84.00	-3.2	Bank Hahitpa'ach	59.00	-5.7	Bank Hahitpa'ach	58.00	-5.8	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	83.00	-3.3	Bank Hahitpa'ach	57.00	-5.9	Bank Hahitpa'ach	56.00	-6.0	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	82.00	-3.4	Bank Hahitpa'ach	55.00	-6.1	Bank Hahitpa'ach	54.00	-6.2	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	81.00	-3.5	Bank Hahitpa'ach	53.00	-6.3	Bank Hahitpa'ach	52.00	-6.4	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	80.00	-3.6	Bank Hahitpa'ach	51.00	-6.5	Bank Hahitpa'ach	50.00	-6.6	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	79.00	-3.7	Bank Hahitpa'ach	49.00	-6.7	Bank Hahitpa'ach	48.00	-6.8	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	78.00	-3.8	Bank Hahitpa'ach	47.00	-6.9	Bank Hahitpa'ach	46.00	-7.0	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	77.00	-3.9	Bank Hahitpa'ach	45.00	-7.1	Bank Hahitpa'ach	44.00	-7.2	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	76.00	-4.0	Bank Hahitpa'ach	43.00	-7.3	Bank Hahitpa'ach	42.00	-7.4	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	75.00	-4.1	Bank Hahitpa'ach	41.00	-7.5	Bank Hahitpa'ach	40.00	-7.6	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	74.00	-4.2	Bank Hahitpa'ach	39.00	-7.7	Bank Hahitpa'ach	38.00	-7.8	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	73.00	-4.3	Bank Hahitpa'ach	37.00	-7.9	Bank Hahitpa'ach	36.00	-8.0	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	72.00	-4.4	Bank Hahitpa'ach	35.00	-8.1	Bank Hahitpa'ach	34.00	-8.2	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	71.00	-4.5	Bank Hahitpa'ach	33.00	-8.3	Bank Hahitpa'ach	32.00	-8.4	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	70.00	-4.6	Bank Hahitpa'ach	31.00	-8.5	Bank Hahitpa'ach	30.00	-8.6	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	69.00	-4.7	Bank Hahitpa'ach	29.00	-8.7	Bank Hahitpa'ach	28.00	-8.8	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	68.00	-4.8	Bank Hahitpa'ach	27.00	-8.9	Bank Hahitpa'ach	26.00	-9.0	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	67.00	-4.9	Bank Hahitpa'ach	25.00	-9.1	Bank Hahitpa'ach	24.00	-9.2	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	66.00	-5.0	Bank Hahitpa'ach	23.00	-9.3	Bank Hahitpa'ach	22.00	-9.4	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	65.00	-5.1	Bank Hahitpa'ach	21.00	-9.5	Bank Hahitpa'ach	20.00	-9.6	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	64.00	-5.2	Bank Hahitpa'ach	19.00	-9.7	Bank Hahitpa'ach	18.00	-9.8	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	63.00	-5.3	Bank Hahitpa'ach	17.00	-9.9	Bank Hahitpa'ach	16.00	-10.0	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	62.00	-5.4	Bank Hahitpa'ach	15.00	-10.1	Bank Hahitpa'ach	14.00	-10.2	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	61.00	-5.5	Bank Hahitpa'ach	13.00	-10.3	Bank Hahitpa'ach	12.00	-10.4	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	60.00	-5.6	Bank Hahitpa'ach	11.00	-10.5	Bank Hahitpa'ach	10.00	-10.6	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	59.00	-5.7	Bank Hahitpa'ach	9.00	-10.7	Bank Hahitpa'ach	8.00	-10.8	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	58.00	-5.8	Bank Hahitpa'ach	7.00	-10.9	Bank Hahitpa'ach	6.00	-11.0	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	57.00	-5.9	Bank Hahitpa'ach	5.00	-11.1	Bank Hahitpa'ach	4.00	-11.2	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	56.00	-6.0	Bank Hahitpa'ach	3.00	-11.3	Bank Hahitpa'ach	2.00	-11.4	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	55.00	-6.1	Bank Hahitpa'ach	2.00	-11.5	Bank Hahitpa'ach	1.00	-11.6	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	54.00	-6.2	Bank Hahitpa'ach	1.00	-11.7	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-11.8	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	53.00	-6.3	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-11.9	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-12.0	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	52.00	-6.4	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-12.1	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-12.2	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	51.00	-6.5	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-12.3	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-12.4	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	50.00	-6.6	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-12.5	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-12.6	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	49.00	-6.7	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-12.7	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-12.8	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	48.00	-6.8	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-12.9	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-13.0	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	47.00	-6.9	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-13.1	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-13.2	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	46.00	-7.0	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-13.3	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-13.4	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	45.00	-7.1	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-13.5	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-13.6	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	44.00	-7.2	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-13.7	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-13.8	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	43.00	-7.3	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-13.9	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-14.0	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	42.00	-7.4	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-14.1	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-14.2	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	41.00	-7.5	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-14.3	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-14.4	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	40.00	-7.6	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-14.5	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-14.6	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	39.00	-7.7	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-14.7	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-14.8	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	38.00	-7.8	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-14.9	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-15.0	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	37.00	-7.9	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-15.1	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-15.2	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	36.00	-8.0	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-15.3	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-15.4	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	35.00	-8.1	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-15.5	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-15.6	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	34.00	-8.2	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-15.7	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-15.8	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	33.00	-8.3	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-15.9	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-16.0	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	32.00	-8.4	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-16.1	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-16.2	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	31.00	-8.5	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-16.3	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-16.4	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	30.00	-8.6	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-16.5	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-16.6	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	29.00	-8.7	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-16.7	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-16.8	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	28.00	-8.8	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-16.9	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-17.0	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	27.00	-8.9	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-17.1	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-17.2	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	26.00	-9.0	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-17.3	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-17.4	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	25.00	-9.1	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-17.5	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-17.6	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	24.00	-9.2	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-17.7	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-17.8	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	23.00	-9.3	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-17.9	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-18.0	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	22.00	-9.4	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-18.1	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-18.2	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	21.00	-9.5	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-18.3	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-18.4	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	20.00	-9.6	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-18.5	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-18.6	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	19.00	-9.7	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-18.7	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-18.8	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	18.00	-9.8	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-18.9	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-19.0	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	17.00	-9.9	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-19.1	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-19.2	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	16.00	-10.0	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-19.3	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-19.4	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	15.00	-10.1	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-19.5	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-19.6	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	14.00	-10.2	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-19.7	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-19.8	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	13.00	-10.3	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-19.9	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-20.0	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	12.00	-10.4	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-20.1	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-20.2	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	11.00	-10.5	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-20.3	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-20.4	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	10.00	-10.6	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-20.5	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-20.6	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	9.00	-10.7	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-20.7	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-20.8	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	8.00	-10.8	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-20.9	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-21.0	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	7.00	-10.9	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-21.1	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-21.2	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	6.00	-11.0	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-21.3	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-21.4	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	5.00	-11.1	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-21.5	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-21.6	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	4.00	-11.2	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-21.7	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-21.8	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	3.00	-11.3	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-21.9	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-22.0	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	2.00	-11.4	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-22.1	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-22.2	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	1.00	-11.5	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-22.3	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-22.4	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-11.6	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-22.5	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-22.6	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-11.7	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-22.7	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-22.8	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-11.8	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-22.9	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-23.0	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-11.9	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-23.1	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-23.2	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-12.0	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-23.3	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-23.4	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-12.1	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-23.5	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-23.6	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-12.2	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-23.7	Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00	-23.8	100
Bank Hahitpa'ach	0.00								

Mac J'lem surprises Eilat

MACCABI Jerusalem, the surprise of this year's National Basketball League, last night made another two-point stride towards the center of the standings with a 89-86 home win over Hapoel Eilat.

Eilat had the better of the first half and led throughout by an average of six points (at the half-time buzzer by 46-42), helped by the spirited play of Willie Sims and Ari Rosenberg's talent for hitting 3-pointers.

Jerusalem's Dror Cohen and playmaker Gilad Simhon took Jerusalem ahead after halftime, both of them making up for a lackluster performance by the team's two Americans, Shawn Green and Joe Dawson.

Eilat's defense, as usual, let them down badly and they slipped to 87-75 until a few minutes from the end, when they brought up their heavy artillery. Sims smashed in two 3-pointers, followed by another from Rosenberg (his seventh) bringing the score to 87-84.

Eilat then fouled Dawson who hit two from the free throw line to up the score to 89-84. In the closing seconds, Sims missed a wild shot for three points and Brian Rowsom's two points from the

JOEL GORDIN

free throw line (89-86) were too little, too late.

For Jerusalem, Cohen scored 22, Green 16, Dawson and Jerry Simon 13 each. For Eilat, Rosenberg hit 23, Sims 19, Andrew Kennedy 16 and Rowsom 14. Maccabi Tel Aviv 104, Hapoel Gvat 89.

Gvat, which has an enviable record for giving Maccabi a close game in the valley, held the champions to a tight encounter until halftime with Maccabi nursing a one-point lead at 44-43.

After the break, Maccabi tightened its defense, with Nadav Henefeld neutralizing Rodney Munro and Noris Coleman holding Derrick Gervin. Without their two Americans in the game, Gvat fell further and further back until they petered out.

Maccabi's best scorer was Doron Jamchee with 32 (including four 3-pointers). Coleman sank 22, Radisav Curic 18 and Guy Goodes 18. For Gvat, Munro hit 24, Gervin 21 and Gil Sela (13) tried hard all the way. Hapoel Jerusalem 93, Hapoel Haifa 76.

Host Haifa played without its foreign players: Michael Kennedy is hurt and Dennis Williams has still not returned from the US. Jerusalem was without the injured Papi Turgeman, but they were blessed with great performances by Radenko Dvornik (23 points), John Dalzell (20) and Billy Thompson (19).

For the home team, Lazy Gordon tried to win the match alone and his individualism did more harm than good. Nevertheless, he was top scorer

(24), followed by Shimon Amsalem (19) and plucky Shayne Cohen (17). Jerusalem led 50-36 at half-time.

Mac R Gan 106, Hap Givatayim 93. In a cliff-hanger at Winter Stadium, Ramat Gan knocked the last nail in the coffin which will, barring miracles, carry Givatayim down to the second division.

Ramat Gan, led by their high-scoring foreign pair, Lamont Strothers and John Eubanks, dominated the first half (55-44). In a last-ditch effort to stave off the impending relegation, Givatayim stormed into the second half with a 7-0 start and later turned over the score to take a 68-67 lead.

The see-saw battle continued until the end when Givatayim lost its head and first Dudi Adler and then Adrian Branch gave away technical fouls. Branch was, in fact, ordered off the court close to the final buzzer.

In the fifth game last night, Maccabi Rishon LeZion thrashed Betar Ramat Gan 123-56.

On Saturday night, Bnei Herzliya beat Hapoel Tel Aviv 128-88. Holon hosts Hapoel Galil Elyon tonight in a game to be shown live on Cable TV at 8:30 pm.

National Basketball League

	W	L	Pts.
1. Maccabi Tel Aviv	15	1	31
2. Maccabi Rishon	13	3	29
3. Hapoel Eilat	10	6	26
4. Hapoel Jerusalem	10	6	26
5. Hapoel Galil Elyon	10	6	26
6. Bnei Herzliya	9	7	25
7. Hapoel Holon	9	7	25
8. Hapoel Tel Aviv	9	7	25
9. Maccabi Jerusalem	8	8	24
10. Maccabi Ramat Gan	8	8	24
11. Hapoel Rishon	8	8	24
12. Hapoel Haifa	4	12	20
13. Hapoel Givatayim	2	14	18
14. Betar Ramat Gan	0	16	16

Cowboys, 49ers head for showdown

IRVING, TX (AP) — Troy Aikman completed 23 of 30 passes for a club playoff record 337 yards and two touchdowns as the Dallas Cowboys remained on course toward their third straight Super Bowl with a 35-9 NFL playoff victory over the Green Bay Packers last night.

Despite losing All-Pro running back Emmitt Smith to a hamstring injury for most of the game, the Cowboys gave rookie coach Barry Switzer his first triumph in the NFL playoffs.

Smith, who scored the Cowboys' first touchdown, re-injured his left hamstring late in the first quarter and did not return. His status for next Sunday's championship game was uncertain.

The Cowboys, 12-4 in the regular season, will play San Francisco next Sunday in Candlestick Park. The 49ers eliminated the Chicago Bears 44-15 in the other NFC divisional playoff game on Saturday.

Aikman, 7-0 in playoff games he has started, had only one touchdown pass in his last five games. But he was on target yesterday, completing a 94-yard TD pass to Alvin Harper to give Dallas a 14-3 lead with 3:40 left in the first quarter.

Tight end Jay Novacek caught 11 passes for 104 yards, Michael Irvin had six catches for 111 yards and Harper had two catches for 108 yards. It marked the first time since 1982 that three receivers topped 100 yards in the playoffs.

Aikman was 16 of 21 for 272 yards in the first half as the well-rested Cowboys took a 28-9 lead over the Packers to put the game away early.

49ers 44, Bears 15. In Saturday's late game, host San Francisco overwhelmed Chicago and headed for their fourth NFC champi-



PAY DIRT — 49ers' William Floyd hurls into the end zone to complete a 4-yard TD run. Floyd scored three times in San Francisco's lopsided win.

onship game in five years.

Even though Chicago scored first, the outcome was never in doubt. After spotting the Bears a 3-0 lead, the 49ers reeled off 30 straight points in the first half to put the game away, and Chicago's improbable playoff run came to an end on Candlestick Park's soggy, shredded turf.

49ers quarterback Steve Young threw for 143 yards and a touchdown, completing 16-of-22 passes. He also ran five times for 32 yards, including a touchdown that set off a brawl. William Floyd had scoring runs of 1, 2 and 4 yards.

San Francisco took advantage of two interceptions against Steve Walsh and a botched fake punt during their scoring burst. The 49ers made it 37-3 in the third quarter and Young and most of the other regulars were lifted with 5:48 left in the period.

Young and wide receiver Jerry Rice, along with Deion Sanders,

Gary Plummer, Norton, and other defensive newcomers, had nothing left to do but prowl the sidelines and congratulate one another and await their next challenge.

Chicago, 0-3 in its playoff history against the 49ers, proved to be no match despite forcing a turnover on San Francisco's first series. Brent Jones fumbled after catching a pass and Alonzo Spellman recovered at San Francisco's 36, but Chicago had to settle for Kevin Butler's 36-yard field goal.

From there, it was all San Francisco.

Down 23-3 and struggling to move the ball, the Bears tried a fake punt with 2:15 left in the half. The ball was snapped to the upback, Tony Carter but he dropped it as he began to run and Dedrick Dodge swooped in to stop him. The 49ers took over at the Chicago

32, and Young capped the drive with a 6-yard scramble for the touchdown, putting San Francisco ahead 30-3 at the half.

Young was hit late by defensive back Shann Gayle after he crossed the goal line, prompting a end-zone brawl that included an in-your-face spike by Young and a shoving match between Gayle and Rice.

"I just felt it wasn't justified for him to take a shot at our quarterback," Rice said. "Steve Young is the key to our success. We can't let anything happen to him. That's the bottom line."

NFL DIVISIONAL PLAYOFFS

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7
Pittsburgh 28, Cleveland 9
San Francisco 44, Bears 15
SUNDAY, JANUARY 8
Dallas 35, Green Bay 9 (Sports Channel broadcast at 7:30 am and 4 pm today)
Miami at San Diego (after press dead.)

NHL players nix owners' "final offer"

TORONTO (Reuters) — Chances of the National Hockey League season being canceled this year were heightened yesterday when the NHL Players' Association rejected the owners' "final" offer.

The players rejected the offer after a conference phone call between the NHLPA and player representatives of the 26 NHL teams, who have been locked out since October 1, The Canadian Press reported.

It does not necessarily mean the end of the season since NHLPA executive director Bob Goodenow and NHL commissioner Gary Bettman have agreed to meet again although the time and the site were not disclosed, the Canadian news agency reported.

On Saturday the owners offered a six-year deal to the players that called for free agency at age 32, a rookie salary cap with 20-year-olds being drafted, and an arbitration process that allows the clubs to walk away from hearings they lose.

The players have asked for free agency at age 30, with the present drafting age of 18 though with a less restrictive salary cap and a stiffer arbitration process. The owners rejected the players' offer 20-6 in a board of governors meeting on Saturday and voted 19-7 to put forward their "final offer."

SCOREBOARD

GOLF — Reigning US Open champion Ernie Els won his first home tournament in two years when he ran away with the South African Bell's Cup tournament by five shots at Fancourt Estate Golf Club yesterday.

Barkley paces Suns

DENVER (Reuters) — Charles Barkley scored 22 points and Danny Manning had six of his 20 in an 18-7 fourth-quarter run as the streaking Phoenix Suns defeated the Denver Nuggets, 109-100 on Saturday.

Rookie Wesley Person added 15 points for Phoenix, which improved to a Western Conference-best 24-7.

The Suns have won 12 of their last 14 games. Bryant Stith scored 18 points and Reggie Williams had 17 for the Nuggets, who have lost nine of their last 14 games.

Hornets 106, Celtics 98. Alonzo Mourning scored 33 points and grabbed 13 rebounds and Larry Johnson scored six of his 23 points during a key 10-2 fourth-quarter run, leading the streaking Charlotte Hornets to a come-from-behind home win.

Muggsy Bogues chipped in with 20 points for the Hornets.

Dominique Wilkins scored 24 points and Pervis Ellison had 20 points and 12 rebounds for the Celtics, who lost their sixth of eight games.

The Hornets' 20th franchise win put them seven games above .500 (19-12) for the first time in team history.

Cavaliers 92, Bulls 78

Terrell Brandon, starting in place

WESTERN CONFERENCE

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Utah	21	10	.677	-
Houston	20	10	.667	1
San Antonio	18	10	.643	3
Denver	15	15	.500	5.5
Dallas	14	14	.500	6.5
Minnesota	8	22	.267	14

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Phoenix	24	7	.774	-
Seattle	21	9	.700	2.5
LA Lakers	19	9	.679	3.5
Sacramento	17	13	.567	5.5
Portland	16	14	.533	7.5
Golden State	10	19	.345	13
LA Clippers	5	28	.161	18

of the injured Mark Price, scored a career-high 24 points to lead Cleveland Cavaliers to a homecourt victory.

Price, the Cavaliers' leading scorer, missed the game with a sprained right foot.

Bobbi Phillips scored 21 points and John Williams added 19 for the Cavs, who won for the 12th time in their last 14 games.

The Bulls jumped out to a 15-9 lead before Cleveland ran off 10 straight points to take the lead for good.

Chicago lost its second straight after winning five of its previous six games. The Bulls were led by guard Scottie Pippen's 17 points. Trail Blazers scored 16 and Scottie Pippen 15 for the Bulls, who had scored a franchise-low 63 points in their previous meeting with Cleveland, a 77-63 loss in Chicago on December 19.

Hawks 102, Nets 85

Ken Norton scored 22 points and Tyrone Corbin had six of his 16 during a 14-2 fourth-quarter run as Atlanta won at home.

Atlanta held a 68-65 advantage with 10:38 left in the fourth before the game-breaking run.

The Nets, who have lost seven of their last eight games, were led by Derrick Coleman's 16 points and 11 rebounds. They shot a miserable 36 per cent from the field.

Jazz 111, 76ers 90

Jeff Hornacek scored 21 points, Karl Malone had 20 and Antoine Carr added 19 for host Utah.

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Orlando	25	6	.806	-
New York	17	13	.563	7
Boston	12	19	.387	13
New Jersey	13	22	.371	14
Miami	10	25	.294	16.5
Philadelphia	10	21	.323	15
Washington	7	28	.250	17.5

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cleveland	21	10	.677	-
Indiana	19	11	.633	1.5
Charlotte	18	12	.600	2
Chicago	16	15	.516	5
Atlanta	14	19	.424	8
Memphis	10	20	.333	10.5
Detroit	9	19	.321	10.5

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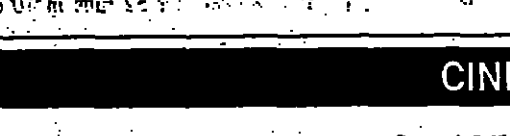
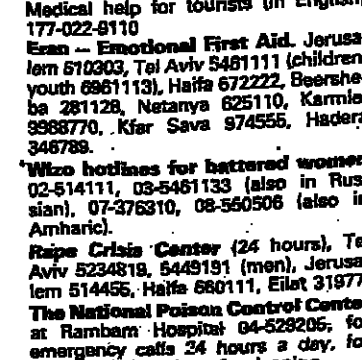
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RADIO



***** THE NIGHTMARE BEFORE CHRISTMAS** — Tim Burton created the story and characters for this stop-action, musical animation and served as the film's producer. Directed by Henry Selick, the darkly comic Christmas movie is full of quirky little innovations and lots of discreet ticklish bits. Hilarious characters abound, and certain gestures are marvelously fresh. That said, there's something rather cold about the genre's elaborate technical processes. The puppets' slight twitching motions alert us at all times to the complexity of each shot's construction, an attribute which serves more to impress than to move us. (English dialogue, Hebrew subtitles. Parental guidance suggested.)

KIRYAT ONO
MATNAS The Color of the Night 7, 9

All times are p.m. unless otherwise indicated.

13:30 Designing Women 14:00 Israel
13:45 I'll Fly Away 15:00 Top
15:45 Knots Landing 16:35 Neighbor
17:00 Love Boat 17:50 Israeli Cl
18:05 One Life to Live 18:50 Th

12					13
			15	16	
	17	18			

M*A*S*H 21:00 Remington Steele
22:00 Video Fashion **22:30** Neighbor
23:00 Miniseries: Heroes – The Return
(part 2 of 2) **1:00** Richmond Hill

							11 Battle (5)
							12 Statement of beliefs (5)
20							13 Oriental (7)

■ ARMY ON WHEELS
7:05 The State on the Way 9:05 Son
10:05 Sun 12:05 Air Conditionl

6 Entrance (7)
7 Instruct (5)
8 Iron alloy (5)
9 Rock (5)

